

U.S. has hopes for 'moderate' Burg

By DAVID LANDAU Post Diplomatic Correspondent Dr. Yosef Burg has risen in the estimation of the U.S. — The Interior Minister, who is the head of Israel's negotiating team to the autonomy talks, was the subject of an in-depth study prepared by the U.S. embassy here recently — and he emerged from it, according to informed sources, as a much more significant figure than the State Department had been tending to consider him.

terior minister. This awareness, say the U.S. analysts, will spur Burg on to ever-greater efforts to succeed unaided. The Americans reason, too — as do Egypt's intelligence experts, who have formed their own serious assessment of Burg — that the seasoned, septuagenarian politician, with 30 years of ministerial experience behind him, would not have undertaken this task had he not been determined to succeed at it. Burg, they argue, would hardly want to culminate his long career with a monumental failure in the most important assignment ever entrusted to him.

Palestinian state." There was no change in the policy itself, of course. Burg totally rejected the notion of Palestinian Arab statehood. Nevertheless, the U.S. team reported back to the White House and the State Department that the Israeli chairman had avoided the word "never" which appeared in his prepared statement. The omission was apparently seen as a mark of wisdom. "Never," an American source noted, "is a long time."



MK Yosef Sarid (of Labour) addresses Peace Now demonstrators at the fledgling Eilon Moreh settlement near Nablus. (Lester Millman)

Bulldozers back after Peace Now protest

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT Jerusalem Post Reporter EILON MOREH — Earth-moving equipment, including bulldozers, yesterday evening moved into an Arab-owned corn field near here shortly after Peace Now demonstrators, who had blocked the road here, had left. Bulldozer after bulldozer churned through the green field to clear a path for a new road to this planned Jewish urban settlement near Nablus.

but the Peace Now members refused to move. The commander of Judea and Samaria, Tal Aluf Einyamin Ben-Ze'ev, arrived at 2:00 a.m. as hundreds of soldiers surrounded the demonstrators. Trill Reshet, one of the Peace Now leaders, told The Jerusalem Post that an officer at the road here had threatened a confrontation with the soldiers unless the demonstrators agreed to leave quietly.

Yadin in Egypt for 6-day visit

By SHALOM COHEN Jerusalem Post Correspondent and Agencies CAIRO. — After 25 years of studying and teaching the history of ancient Egypt and its relations with Israel's forefathers, the country's leading archaeologist, Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Yadin landed on the tarmac itself yesterday.

Brzezinski says Eilon Moreh could reverse peace process

By MALEA RABINOWITZ Jerusalem Post Correspondent NEW YORK. — Top administration official Zbigniew Brzezinski said yesterday that Israel's new settlement near Nablus could "contribute to a reversal" of the momentum triggered by the Israel-Egypt peace treaty.

On the eve of the opening of autonomy talks, Brzezinski said he looked forward to Palestinian Arabs joining the negotiations. "Our hope is that the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations can now gain momentum and begin to engage the Palestinians in a discussion of their own future, and we are going to be encouraging the parties to move in that direction," he said.

Army breaks Nablus protest strike against Eilon Moreh

By IAN BLAYNE Jerusalem Post Reporter NABLUS. — A general strike paralyzed this West Bank town yesterday morning in mass protest against the establishment of the new Gush Emunim Jewish settlement at Eilon Moreh.

heavily armed soldiers forced shopkeepers to open. A number of stores were forcibly opened by cutting off locks with heavy shears. The only violence was the burning of several tires in a side street off the town centre and the erection of an improvised stone roadblock, which was quickly dismantled by security forces.

Heavy fighting in centre of Nicaraguan capital

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP). — Heavy fighting between National Guardsmen and Sandinista guerrillas erupted yesterday in the heart of Managua, within sight of President Anastasio Somoza's fortified compound.

U.S. faces 'full-fledged' recession

WASHINGTON (UPI). — The Congressional Budget Office is forecasting a full-fledged U.S. recession this year and through most of 1980, with double-digit inflation and a 7.5 per cent unemployment rate.

automatic rifles sped out of the bunker in the direction of the stadium. The fighting began late yesterday morning and continued into the early afternoon. Fighting also was reported yesterday in many poor neighbourhoods of the Nicaraguan capital. Witnesses reported by telephone seeing bodies lying in the streets, which had been barricaded by the Sandinista guerrillas in their "final offensive" to oust Somoza.



Members of the Nicaraguan National Guard moving through Masaya, south of Managua, in a counter-attack on rebel-held positions. (AP radiophoto)

POP IN!

While cooling your heels at Ben Gurion Airport take steps to keep in touch with Israel, fifty-two times a year. How? By reading The Jerusalem Post Weekly International Edition. Pop into one of the two Bronfman Bookshops in the Duty Free Lounge and subscribe on the spot. Have a good journey. Shalom.

Cabinet ponders 'highest Jewish authority'

By DAVID LANDAU and JUDY SIEGEL Jerusalem Post Reporters Is the Chief Rabbinate the "highest Jewish religious authority in Israel?" This was the question that preoccupied the cabinet for a good part of its weekly session yesterday.

South Yemen threatens Iraqi embassy

ADEN, South Yemen (AP). — The government of South Yemen threatened yesterday to ransack the Iraqi embassy here and arrest its staff if the Baghdad government does not "lift a siege" reportedly imposed on the Yemeni embassy in the Iraqi capital.

500 Iranians demand plane to help them seize Libya

TEHERAN (Reuters). — More than 500 Iranian Shia Moslems, including a score of armed men, camped at Tehran's International Airport last night, demanding an aircraft to fly them to Tripoli in Libya.

Jackson warns on easing Soviet trade

WASHINGTON (JTA). — Sen. Henry Jackson (Democrat-Washington), co-author of the Jackson-Vanik amendment, has demanded "a firm commitment to freer emigration from the Soviets themselves" before the U.S. eases its current restrictions on trade and financial benefits to the Soviet Union.

Cabinet delays price increases

By SHLOMO MAOZ Post Economic Reporter Warning that the government could not stay in power if it imposed further economic burdens on the public, Prime Minister Menachem Begin yesterday convinced the cabinet to delay the anticipated price hikes on commodities under its control — such as food and fuel.

government's economic policy could not be placed on the back of the housewife. The government had to lend an ear to the complaints of the public, he said, noting that although objectively the price of fuel should go up, the government could not weigh every price increase solely on economic considerations.

No price rises will be approved until the cabinet holds a comprehensive discussion on the matter. All the ministers agreed to this step, apart from Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, who demanded an immediate increase in the price of frozen meat.

The wide-ranging cabinet discussion on prices will not be held before the return of Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich from overseas (in about a week). Agriculture Minister Sharon complained that continued subsidies for imported frozen meat hurt local poultry farmers.

Farmers end sanctions after Meshel promises to help them

By YITZHAK OKED Jerusalem Post Reporter TEL AVIV. — Intervention by Histadrut Secretary General Yehoram Meshel has succeeded in halting farmers' sanctions which have produced sporadic shortages of produce in the markets.

The current sanctions were sparked by a demand that the government stop subsidizing imported beef. The farmers claim the subsidies have led to more beef purchases and to less locally-produced poultry appearing on dining room tables.

Sadat sending Carter 'special message'

WASHINGTON (UPI). — Egyptian Vice-President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak arrived in Washington on Saturday with a special message for President Jimmy Carter from Egypt's leader, Anwar Sadat.

carrying a special message from President Sadat to President Carter. The State Department spokesman Tom Reston said. Mubarak came to Washington soon after Israel and Egypt began negotiating what is considered the thorniest issue in the peace process — the future of the Arabs in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

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FOR A STRONG ECONOMY ISRAELI BONDS

HOME NEWS

Aguda vows walkout if J'lem stadium goes up

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH Jerusalem Post Reporter In what Teddy Kolek termed the most serious potential crisis in his 13 years as mayor of Jerusalem, the ultra-religious members of the City Council threatened last night to end their long-standing coalition...

seat council, succumbing to mounting pressure within the ultra-orthodox community against the stadium, despite the parties' own desire to stay within the coalition and preserve their considerable bargaining power over funding for religious institutions.

The two factions' departure from the coalition would not affect Kolek's One Jerusalem Party, which holds an absolute majority with 16 of the council's 31 seats.

Deputy Mayor Elad Peled noted that the coalition agreement signed by Aguda clearly states Kolek's intention to build a stadium in Shuafat, as well as the Aguda's option to pull out of the coalition if the stadium leads to a violation of the Sabbath.



Mayor Teddy Kolek and Jerusalem Aguda faction leader Rabbi Shmuel Shaulson (centre) locked horns last night over the proposed north Jerusalem sports stadium. The Aguda threatened to quit the municipal coalition, a move Kolek sees as possibly the most serious crisis in his 13 years as mayor of Jerusalem.

Ghana coup casts doubt over UNIFIL commander's future

Jerusalem Post Reporter METULLA. — The coup d'etat in Ghana has cast a shadow over any future role for the commanding officer of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, Gen. Emmanuel Erakine, who is Ghanaian.

Erakine is in New York to participate in a UN Security Council meeting which is expected this month to renew the mandate for UNIFIL in Southern Lebanon. But until the new ruler of Ghana, Lt. Jerry Rawlings, makes clear his country's intentions, Erakine's command is in doubt, UNIFIL sources said yesterday.

changes, including replacement of a Norwegian helicopter squadron with a similar squadron from Italy. A Norwegian pilot yesterday said that Norwegian pilots refuse to fly over PLO-held territory, and since Christian militia leader Maj. Sa'ad Haddad refuses to allow overflights on his side, they prefer to return home.

Haddad forbade UN overflights after he said the UNIFIL men were photographing his military installations. Haddad's spokesman yesterday said that all of Southern Lebanon was quiet, but charged that PLO men in the region are using the cease-fire to repair equipment.

Weitz fights WZO role for Eilon Moreh

Jerusalem Post Reporter Ra'anan Weitz, chairman of the World Zionist Organization Settlement Division, said last night that he would ask the Zionist Executive at its meeting today to refuse to undertake the construction of a settlement at Eilon Moreh, on the grounds that such a settlement would not be viable.

"The Zionist Executive can't overrule a political decision of the government," said Weitz in an interview, "but it can absolutely refuse to execute something which professionally is not viable."

The Settlement Division is responsible for constructing rural communities. But Weitz said that a rural settlement at Eilon Moreh on the outskirts of Nablus made no sense. "It is isolated and not connected to a regional network, which it must be."

Although he bitterly opposed any kind of settlement at Eilon Moreh for political and security reasons, said Weitz, an urban settlement could be established there from a professional point of view if it can achieve the 5,000 family threshold

that would make it viable. It is the Housing Ministry which constructs urban settlements.

Weitz expressed deep scepticism that such a threshold could be reached. He noted that urban settlements had been established in the past few years at Katrin in the Golan, Maaleh Ephraim in the Jordan Valley, Maaleh Adumim east of Jerusalem, and at Merkaz Sapir in the Arava. All were "planning invalids," he said, with no more than 200-300 families each.

"If not treated properly, they will die. Why bring into the world another embryo, which will live either at their expense or die?" Weitz said.

He spelled out his objections yesterday in a letter he sent to the joint government-Zionist Executive Settlement Committee, which had asked the Settlement Division to build 300 units at Eilon Moreh as a first stage.

Execution of the project is expected to be undertaken by Matityahu Drobless of Herut, who was named co-chairman of the Settlement Division after the Likud's election victory two years ago.

168 THIS WEEK Lottery Draw 1979 Minimum first prize: IL2,000,000 Maximum total prize fund: IL4,500,000

The Weather at Main SWISSAIR

Destinations table with columns for City, Min, Max, and Weather. Cities include Amsterdam, Buenos Aires, Chicago, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Geneva, Helsinki, Hong Kong, Johannesburg, Lisbon, London, Madrid, Montreal, New York, Oslo, Paris, Sao Paulo, Stockholm, Tokyo, Toronto, Vancouver, Vienna, Zurich.

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THE WEATHER Forecast: Sharav, with risk of fires around country. Table with columns for Location, Yesterday's Humidity, Yesterday's Min-Max, Today's Max.

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis, David Hitchcock, public affairs counsellor of the U.S. Embassy, and Daniel Scherr, director of the American Cultural Centre in Jerusalem, were among those present at the reopening of the centre in Rehov Koren Hayesod yesterday after nine months of refurbishing.

ARRIVALS

Amalia Polack - Argentina; Ana Zabud, Martha Jacobson, Hanna Kessler - Australia; Nathalie Ingher, Algeria; Sarfati - Belgium; Fanny Barmak, Brazil; Clara Ballahny - Canada; Lella Wylbourne, The Hon. Lady Sleif, Judy Kolkorn - England; Gilberte Dajan, Ellen G. Dajan, Denise Bernard - France; Helmi Israel - Germany; Freddy Marks, Pips van Amde - Holland; Elisabet Pinci, Anna Baruch - Italy; Esther Stoler, Marjorie Scherman - Rhodesia; Rachiel Rapoport, Muriel Malais, Jeanette Davidoff - South Africa; Charlotte Bultner - Sweden; Trudy Dreyfus, Blonnie Goodman - Switzerland; Paulina Garcov, Uruguay; Clara Shtmak, Venezuela; Evelyn Sommer - Wise N.O.O. representative to U.N., to attend the Plenary Session of world WZCO.

DEPARTURES

MK Shlomo Hillel, to Paris, to participate in the political committee meetings of the Council of Europe.

Herzliya policeman hurt while stopping attack

HERZLIYA (Itim). — A Herzliya policeman was injured Saturday afternoon while trying to stop an attack by two men on a youth. The officer, Rav Pakad All Dvir, was returning home from the beach in civilian clothes when he noticed the attack, stopped his car, and identified himself as a police officer.

Peter Teichner of Miami, Florida, 19 years old. Call home immediately.



This replica of a sherd from a jar bearing the name of Neirmer I, under of Upper and Lower Egypt is to be presented to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat by Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Yadin during his current visit to Egypt. The sherd, discovered by Prof. Ruth Amiran of the Israel Museum during excavations in Arad, testifies to trade between the two countries during ancient days.

EILON MOREH

(Continued from page 1) a tent for a synagogue and painted rocks with white lime to mark a path through the rocky ground. Several hundred people arrived for the Peace Now rally at the corn field. Wearing white T-shirts proclaiming "Better peace than all the Land of Israel," they were flanked by signs saying that the establishment of this settlement is tantamount to "kneeling the peace."

Omri Padan, a Peace Now leader, criticized the attempt to build a big city in the heart of a heavily populated Arab area. He also complained that the orders setting the 800 dunam area were issued only minutes before the settlers moved in, thus preventing the Arab owners from an opportunity to make court appeals against the seizure.

MK Sarid was applauded when he said "we are struggling to end the West Bank occupation. He sounded an ominous note when he asked "will we always be able to restrain ourselves? Will we not reach a conclusion one day... that this government only understands threats, extortion and law breaking?"

Arab landowners here, and in Rujeif, appeared pleased with the Peace Now support. They showed reporters and demonstrators stencilled sheets informing them of the requisition and offering compensation. But they stressed they would not accept money.

Mohammed Fathi Duweikat, 45, said he would rather die than sell his 22-dunam wheat field. "Money goes with the wind but land remains," he explained.

Hafez Suleiman Duweikat, 50, said he owns a 12-dunam olive orchard. "If they take our land we're considered dead," he said.

Benni Katsover, of the Gush settlement, said the Arabs had planted the rocky and thorny hill only after they saw the settlers visit it. This reporter on his way back to the road saw a small plot which had been carefully plowed in a clearing between the rocks. A cluster of gold coloured wheat was growing there.

Murderer given life

HAIFA (Itim). — A life sentence was given yesterday to a 28-year-old resident of Umm el-Fahm village, Sabih Ahmed Gabarin, who shot his brother-in-law to death with an Uzi sub-machinegun. The murder, which occurred on January 2, was apparently based on a family dispute.

DRUGS. — Jerusalem police yesterday said they had arrested two drug dealers whom they have suspected for some time. The police said one of the two was carrying a small amount of hashish when the two were arrested together.

Turkey talks oil and arms with Iran

TEHRAN (Reuters). — Oil-starved Turkey began talks here yesterday aimed at obtaining cheaper crude oil and clinching a deal with Iran that could extend to joint arms production.

Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okun, on a three-day visit here, told reporters he was hoping to sign an economic and technical cooperation agreement with Iran. It would be the first concluded by the Islamic republic since the overthrow of the shah last February.

Okun said Turkey was interested in joint arms production, and that should Iran offer to put up some of its petrodollars, a deal might be concluded. "We are accusing the Arab countries — I mean the rulers — of being demagogues. They are selling their people nothing but slogans," Khalil said.

Jumps from 3rd-floor lockup window in J'lem

Jerusalem Post Staff An 18-year-old Jerusalem man last night jumped out of a third-storey window at the Jerusalem police headquarters after police allegedly egged him on when he threatened to commit suicide after his arrest.

Benny Shitreet was taken to Shaare Zedek Hospital in serious condition after the incident. Police last night said that he was trying to escape from the lockup; but an Israel Radio reporter said that he had threatened to commit suicide and was egged on by his interrogators.

Assassination attempt on Arafat reported

METULLA. — Travellers arriving at the Good Fence from Beirut yesterday reported that an assassination attempt was made against PLO terrorist leader Yasser Arafat last week.

According to the travellers, a convoy which took Arafat to Damascus from Beirut was attacked on its return trip. It is not known who was behind the attack, during which a top Arafat aide, Yussuf Sultan, was reportedly killed. Lebanese newspapers last week said that Sultan was killed in a road accident, but the PLO refused to give details on the accident.

Peres calls autonomy 'moral corruption'

By ALAN ELSNER Jerusalem Post Reporter TEL AVIV. — Opposition leader Shimon Peres yesterday launched another attack on the government's autonomy plan. Speaking at a graduation ceremony at Tel Aviv University, Peres accused the government of leading the nation "along a path to moral corruption."

"Even if the autonomy plan succeeds and there is, as the prime minister hopes, no frontier within Eretz Yisrael, this will lead inevitably to the moral corruption of the nation," Peres said. "The Labour Party leader accused the government of distorting classical Zionist ideology which aimed at the 'liberation of people — not land. We must choose," he said.

"Between a greater Israel in a territorial sense, but living off the labour of another people, or a truly Jewish and democratic state. If we choose the latter, we must be ready for far-reaching territorial compromise in Judea and Samaria for only this will preserve the Jewish and democratic nature of the state."

In Peres' view, the government does not understand that military might alone cannot stand against the nationalistic and religious fervour of the Arab world.

At the same time, the autonomy policy is speeding a return to what he termed the "disapora mentality" — the Zionism which speaks of a Jewish state where all the work is done by Arabs.

Begin confidantes deny elections near

Post Political Correspondent TEL AVIV. — Sources close to Premier Menahem Begin last night categorically denied that he intends calling early elections, either this or next year.

Neither the prime minister nor any of his coalition partners plan to go to the nation before the ninth Knesset's term runs out in 1981, The Jerusalem Post was told. "This is the first time that the premier has even semi-officially denied rumours about holding early elections. Hitherto he has let such reports run wild, with Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich often quoted as pushing for early elections."

Khalil tells Arabs: show Egypt alternative

BEIRUT (UPI). — Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil yesterday challenged Arab states opposed to the Camp David strategy to come up with positive alternatives. In an interview with the Beirut magazine "Monday Morning," Khalil said "the rejectionists have submitted no alternative plan to ours, so they have no right to accuse Egypt of anything."

Labour Wants Zipori out over union remark

TEL AVIV. — The Labour Party yesterday called for the dismissal of Deputy Defence Minister Mordechai Zipori. His "crude attack" on organized labour, which brought criticism from Defence Minister Ezer Weizman and from Commerce, Industry and Tourism Minister Gideon Patt shows how little fitted he was for the job, the party spokesman said.

Harmat betters own high-jump record

NETANYA. — Israel high-jump record holder Gideon Harmat, 18, yesterday beat his own previous best when he cleared the bar at 2.08 metres at the Wingate Institute near here. The leap was 2 centimetres better than his old mark.

Harmat set the new record at the 18-and-under track and field championships.

N. Sinai crossover to be used this week

GAZA (Itim). — The Neot Sinai-EI-Arish border crossing between Egypt and Israel is due to be used for the first time by civilians on Wednesday — when a group of some 300 Gaza residents return to their home town, while some 47 North Sinai and Gaza Strip residents cross into Egypt. But despite optimistic expectations, the Egyptians have asked that the border crossing be administered by a third party — the International Red Cross — rather than by the local authorities.

Israeli hoopsters give up lead to France

By PAUL KOEN Post Sports Reporter Israeli's hoopsters last night let a 14 point first half lead slip from their fingers, to go down 83-82 to France in the second game of the European Basketball Championships in Gorizia, northern Italy. The defeat dropped Israel out of the first-to-sixth place grouping, to a play off for the seventh to twelfth places. Tonight, Israel plays the top-rated Yugoslavs. Although France was favoured to win last night, some 4,000 spectators saw Israel open in great style to lead 6-2 and 18-10. Unlike the night before against the Poles, Israel's five oozed confidence and continued to dominate the game

Schmidt defends ex-Nazi president

Jerusalem Post Correspondent NEW YORK. — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said yesterday that criticism of the election to the presidency of former Nazi Party member Karl Carstens was to a certain extent "unfair."

Schmidt told CBS TV interviewers on "Face the Nation" about the new West German head of state: "It's unfair to some degree to regard him to have been a typical Nazi. He was one of those millions of young Germans in those years who in order to be able to start their careers at all joined the Nazi Party. It should not be held against them all the rest of their lives."

Schmidt said he himself had favoured a candidate more to the centre of the political spectrum than the new president who, he said, was considered a "very conservative man," although "not a right-wing radical." But the choice had been made by the designated electors and he looked forward to "good working relations" with the president, said Schmidt.

Lawyer named to take charge of Sharon's farm

Jerusalem Post Staff A senior banking executive and lawyer, Moshe Barlev, was yesterday named "additional manager" of Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon's Negev ranch. He was proposed by Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir, in line with cabinet decisions seeking to avoid the potential conflict of interests resulting from Sharon's being minister of agriculture and at the same time a farmer.

Barlev will have to endorse all cheques, contracts and other commercial or legal transactions undertaken by the farm's other managers, among whom are Lilly Sharon, Sharon's wife. He will report back to the state comptroller. A cabinet communique issued yesterday said this arrangement will remain in effect until the end of the year.

Begin, Gazit honour Eli Cohen's memory

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN Jerusalem Post Reporter BAT YAM. — Prime Minister Menahem Begin said last night that Israel has been making unceasing efforts to bring back the remains of Eli Cohen, who was executed in Damascus for spying for Israel 19 years ago.

Begin was speaking to a crowd of a thousand people at a memorial ceremony for Eli Cohen, held in Bat Yam, which was his home. Former intelligence commander Shlomo Gazit said that contrary to rumour, Cohen was not a high liver, had avoided social events and rarely invited anyone home.

Bat Yam Mayor Menahem Rothchild said the city had initiated several projects in Cohen's memory, including a 30,000-tree forest near Jerusalem. Rothchild presented Bat Yam's Heral School with a victory banner, dedicated to Cohen's memory.

Electric Co. plans to bill in advance

By SHLOMO MAOZ Post Economic Reporter The Israel Electric Corporation plans to bill customers in advance and not only for actual consumption, as has been the case until now, the electric company said yesterday. Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i authorized the billing change, which will gradually result in consumers being billed "ongoing charges" for up to 42 per cent of their previous two months' charges.

The electric company hopes this way to advance some IL600m. in payments, and says that the new billing procedure is aimed at cutting the credit period currently given to consumers. The new arrangement is actually a price increase, since the previous billing arrangement took into consideration the credit period. The inflation is the main cause of the company's demand to take advance payment on electricity consumption.

Projects. — The military government of Judea-Samaria authorized IL24m. in local improvement projects for villages and towns in the area.

With deep sorrow we announce the death of our dear Mother CAMILLE LEVY (widow of Edmond Levy) The funeral will take place on Tuesday, June 12, 1979, leaving at 2 p.m. sharp from Rambam Hospital Haifa, for the old cemetery. Transport will be provided from Rambam Hospital.

Her Daughters, Simone and husband, Dr. M. Shrem Marise and Beno Guster Her Grandchildren, Orly, Daphne and Alain-Michel and her Sister, Nelly Aghlon.

Dedication of Monument and Memorial Service PAULA SIEGEL Tuesday, June 14, 1979 at 4 p.m. at the Kfar Samir Cemetery, Haifa. Rabbi Charles W. Siegel, David, Daniel

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After losing bribery appeal Rechtman ignores Likud bid to resign Knesset seat

Jerusalem Post Staff
The Likud expects jailed MK Shmuel Rechtman to resign his Knesset seat; but the MK, whose appeal to the Supreme Court on bribery charges was turned down yesterday, says he won't give up his seat until one more appeal is made. Rechtman was convicted in January by the Tel Aviv District Court, sentenced to three and a half years in jail, and fined IL70,000. He has maintained that he is innocent of the bribery charges, which refer to the period during which he was mayor of Rehovot.

He now has 15 days to appeal to the President of the Supreme Court for a five-justice rehearing of the appeal. Likud Knesset faction chairman Avraham Shinar said yesterday that the Knesset would have to pass new legislation to guarantee Rechtman's removal from the house, if after the judicial process has been exhausted Rechtman is still in jail. Likud MK Zelman Shoval yesterday said he plans to table an amendment to the MK Immunity Law preventing anyone with a police record from being a Knesset candidate.

Justice Ministry sources said last night that an amendment to a Knesset Members Immunity Law has been prepared which would guarantee that any indicted and convicted MK be forced to resign.

The proposal was presented to the House last week but was turned down by the major factions, who said they would prefer the initiative to come from the floor and not from the government.



Jailed MK Shmuel Rechtman bows for a cameraman yesterday on his way to hear the Supreme Court's decision on an appeal of his January bribery conviction. The court turned down Rechtman's appeal. (Rahamim Israel)

School year to end June 29

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The secondary school year will end on Friday, June 29, under an agreement reached at week's end between the Education Ministry and the teachers' unions.

At first, the teachers were to have extended the school year to July 13 to make up for days lost during the teachers strike of September, November and December 1978. But now their summer pay will be suspended for July 1 - July 13, unless they serve as proctors at matriculation examinations.

Secondary school teachers who taught during the strike, or who were unable to teach because their schools were shut down by a striking majority, will receive extra pay between June 20 and July 13, and regular pay between July 1 and July 13.

The school year was initially scheduled to end on June 20. It is feared that some headmasters will inform the ministry that their teachers are proctoring full time when this is not the case.

Reforms slated for teachers seminars

By BENNY MORRIS
Jerusalem Post Reporter
Education Minister Zevulun Hammer has accepted, "in principle," the recommendations of a team of educators for improving the country's teaching seminars.

The team, which included Haifa University Rector Ozer Shild, proposed that teachers' seminars set standards for admissions, and accept only those students meeting entrance requirements.

The team also recommended that in-service training be increased to 12 hours a week, beginning in the student's second year of study.

The recommendations are in line with Hammer's plans to improve the quality of teachers and their training institutions. The Education Ministry this year accorded academic recognition to two teachers' seminars.

Flatto holds IL100,000 rally at TA Sheraton

By YORAM BAR
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — MK Shmuel Flatto-Sharon paid over IL100,000 to organize a support rally at the Tel Aviv Sheraton Hotel yesterday, a source close to the Knesset member told *The Jerusalem Post*.

Flatto called the meeting in response to the attorney-general's decision to indict him along with two aides on charges of bribing voters in the last Knesset elections. Last week Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir asked the Knesset speaker to have Flatto stripped of his immunity so that charges could be brought against him.

The *Post* has also learned that Flatto asked his helpers to prepare yesterday's convention extra carefully, to prevent gossip. "We did not organize transport to persuade people to come. Our purpose is to show everyone, including the attorney-general, that anyone who voted for us did so only because he or she thought Flatto was suitable to serve as a member of Knesset," said one of Flatto's helpers.

About a thousand people came to hear the MK speak. Mostly new immigrants over the age of 30, they shouted in answer to Flatto's questions: "You did not bribe us. We are for you."

Flatto, who spoke in broken Hebrew, told his supporters that he would continue to defend his innocence, and that the attorney-general's decision to indict him was wrong.

Among those seated on the platform was the second defendant in the affair, public relations expert Jacques Benaudis, who said that although he and Flatto had disagreements in the past, they were now "reconciled."

"I came here today to be with Flatto, because today I am not called Benaudis but defendant number two," Flatto's election campaign adviser said.

Customs cut on TVs today

By SELOMO MAOZ
Post Economic Reporter
The government is expected to announce tomorrow an average 20 per cent cut in customs duties on hundreds of items which up to now carry tariffs of 20 per cent or more.

Customs excises on furniture, for example, will be lowered from 35 per cent to 30 per cent, while televisions, including colour sets, will have duties cut from 27.5 per cent to 22 per cent, producing a cut in the overall price to the consumer.

A press conference is planned today to explain the customs cuts, which are aimed at exposing local production to international competition. One purpose of the customs cut plan is gradually to implement a unified rate, which will simplify accounts.

The total loss expected to the government will be some IL400m, annually, as opposed to an original plan that would have cut government revenues by IL2b. Opposition from industrialists and their government supporters whittled the original plan down to its current size.

The customs plan is aimed at forcing local producers out of unprofitable lines and into more worthwhile exports.

The customs cuts will also reduce the gap between excises on goods brought into Israel from European Economic Community producers and producers elsewhere in the world. Currently, EEC imports get favourable valuations for customs purposes — which discriminates against products from elsewhere.

U.S. Jews to see Begin on autonomy

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Apparently worried about the effects of Jewish settlement in Judea and Samaria on the outcome of the autonomy negotiations, a top-level delegation of U.S. Jewish community leaders is due to arrive tomorrow to discuss the negotiations with Prime Minister Menachem Begin. They are expected to raise the settlement issue.

The seven-member delegation, from the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations was invited by the premier. It is headed by conference chairman Theodore Mann, the other members being conference director general Yehuda Hellman, Rabbi Israel Miller, Rabbi Joseph Sternstein, Charlotte Jacobson, Howard Squadron and Henry Siegelman.

The two-day visit will include meetings with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, Defence Minister Ezer Weizman, Interior Minister Yosef Burg (who is heading Israel's negotiating team at the autonomy talks), and a tour of the administered territories.

Work halt ordered on Negev pipeline

Mekorot was yesterday ordered to stop work on a water pipeline leading from the Arava to the Ovda Valley, site of one of the new Negev airbases. The national water pipeline company was issued the work stoppage order by the Eilat Regional Council after "Mekorot workers in the area were found operating without a plan and without having presented one," the Nature Reserves Authority said yesterday.

The Authority said Mekorot personnel, despite promises to the council, had brought bulldozers to the top of Shaarut Hill and began digging it to install a temporary water tower. The hill-top can be seen from a distance of five kilometres, the Authority said, calling the construction a "brutal injury to the landscape."

Thieves thwarted by clouds of flour

By YORAM BAR
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Police here have arrested one suspect and are on the track of three others in connection with an attempted supermarket burglary that left the robbers cashless and covered in flour.

At 3:30 a.m. on Saturday a loud explosion shook the two-storey supermarket on Helzer La Guardia in the Yed Eliyahu quarter, shattering all the windows facing the street.

Police arrived minutes later and found the whole supermarket interior covered in flour. The robbers, in trying to blow open the supermarket safe, had apparently padded the safe with hundreds of flour bags to cover the noise. However, this ploy failed. The ear-splitting explosion filled the supermarket with clouds of flour, forcing the robbers to escape before they could take another crack at the safe.

At 6:30 a.m., a man of flour-covered shoes was discovered in Tel Aviv's Ezra Quarter. Ten minutes later the police arrested a suspect, who was found lying fully dressed in bed, and couldn't explain where his shoes had gone.

Suspect arrested for attack on students

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Another suspect was arrested yesterday for allegedly taking part in a violent attack on members of the left-wing Campus student organization. The incident occurred on May 21, during a ceremony at Tel Aviv University where Prime Minister Menachem Begin was receiving an honorary doctorate degree.

The suspect was identified as Eliahu Hase'ev, 47, from Kiryat Arba. He denied taking part in the attack, during which three members of the student group were hurt. A Tel Aviv Magistrates Court judge ordered him remanded for five days.

Yosef Dayan, a Kach activist who was last week arrested for his alleged part in fights at Arab homes in Hebron, had his period of remand extended on suspicion of participation in the Tel Aviv University attack.

Biggest-ever Book Week promised

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The twentieth annual Hebrew Book Week, scheduled to begin on Wednesday will be the biggest ever, its organizers told the press yesterday.

Over 22,000 titles will be sold in open fairs in six larger cities and in 22 smaller communities all over Israel, at discounts ranging from 20 to 35 per cent. An updated catalogue of Hebrew books published in Israel during the past 15 years will be available, at IL600 a copy.

"It will be the festival of the book, not simply a book fair," Mordechai Bernstein, the 85-year-old honorary president of the Publishers Association, said.

Though books are cheaper in Israel than in most European countries, they are expensive compared with the average salary, Bernstein pointed out. He urged the government to abolish the VAT levy on books, as Britain has done.

This year Jerusalem will host the book week in Liberty Bell Park, which is more spacious than the Rehov King George venue of previous years. In Tel Aviv, where the book stands will occupy most of Kikar Malchei Yisrael, the municipality will provide baby care in the afternoon and free entertainment in the evenings. The Haifa site is in front of the municipal theatre.

Alleged opium smugglers held until trial

The Jerusalem District Court yesterday ordered an Austrian UN observer and two East Jerusalem Palestinians held until the end of the proceedings against them. The three are charged with being involved in the largest opium smuggling operation in the history of the state.

The suspects are Walter Wiedl, a 50-year-old civilian employee of the UN observer force in Jerusalem, and Maharan Matosian, 50, and Berj Matosian, 22, both of East Jerusalem. The police say they were involved in trying to transport 63.5 kg. of opium — worth some IL30m. — from the capital to Gaza.

The police told the court that they caught Wiedl with the drug in his car on the road between the two cities.

Defence attorneys yesterday told the court that because of the defendants' clean records they should be released on bail. But the presiding judge said the severity of the case demanded their remand until the end of the case. (Itim)

Expert doubts new drug unit will work

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter
The Social Affairs Ministry yesterday announced the formation of a special unit to deal with all aspects of drug abuse. But at least one veteran in the field expressed doubts as to whether the new team would actually be able to take any effective action.

The team is to be headed by Dr. Nahman Ben-Yehuda, an Israeli with U.S. training in treating drug abuse. According to a ministry announcement, the team will deal with all aspects of prevention and treatment.

But Prof. Elhomo Einstein, director of the Jerusalem Centre for the Prevention of Drug Abuse, pointed out that administratively the problem of drug abuse still comes under the Health Ministry.

The team was set up to supply information to the interministerial committee on drug abuse, which has been dormant for two years, Einstein said.

He pointed out that in order to undertake effective studies, the team would need both money and trained personnel. He expressed doubts as to whether either was available. Finally, he pointed out, the team would not have the power to guarantee that any recommendations it did make were carried out.

11 die in political clashes in India

NEW DELHI (Reuters). — At least 11 people were killed and dozens injured in clashes between rival political groups and police in India's north-eastern Tripura State during the past two days.

The press Trust of India news agency said three people were killed in fresh clashes yesterday and several cases of arson were reported. Eight people — including three killed by police firing — died on Saturday when trouble broke out between right-wingers and communists.



Norwegian Nobel selector Aase Lionaes stands near a plaque bearing his name at the dedication of a 1,000-tree forest planted outside Jerusalem in her name by the Norwegian Jewish community. Mrs. Lionaes headed the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize Committee, and in 1947 was the Norwegian representative to the UN General Assembly that voted for the establishment of Israel. (Dan Schaffner)

Beduins said shot in Sinai smuggling attempt

EL-ARISH (Itim). — Two Beduin, apparently smugglers, were shot to death by an Egyptian patrol on the new border near here at the end of last week, Itim reporter David Eppel learned yesterday.

The incident occurred, according to Itim, when the two Beduin, residents of the Egyptian side of Sinai, tried to cross from Israel near Bir Lahtan with a carload of tea.

The story has not been confirmed by any official source, but the Egyptians apparently told the families of the victims that they had been involved in a traffic accident.

Meanwhile, smuggling attempts in both directions are said to be continuing and both Israel and Egypt have increased their patrols.

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Haifa: Tuesday, June 26, Auditorium
Ayelet Hashahar: Wednesday, June 27
Jerusalem: Saturday evening, June 30, Binyanei Ha'ooma
Tel Aviv: Sunday, July 1, Mann Auditorium

Tickets:
Main agency in Tel Aviv — Hadran, Tel. 03-246787 and at other ticket agencies.
Haifa — Gerber, Tel. 04-84777, 04-222608 and at other agencies.
Jerusalem — Cartis-On, 8 Rehov Shama; Ben Naim, 38 Rehov Yafa; Klaim, Tel. 02-240896, 02-224061.
Accommodation: Forum Palace Hotel, Tel Aviv

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Biggest mass ever ends Pope's homecoming

KRAKOW, Poland. — Pope John Paul II said farewell to Poland yesterday at the biggest open-air mass ever seen in his Communist-ruled native land.

The crowd in the Blonie Park was more than double the 700,000 population of Krakow, a big medieval city with industrial outskirts.

Many people had tears in their eyes when the pope came to the closing words of his sermon.

He said: "Before I leave you, I wish to give one more look at Krakow, this Krakow in which every stone and every brick is dear to me. And I look once more on my Poland."

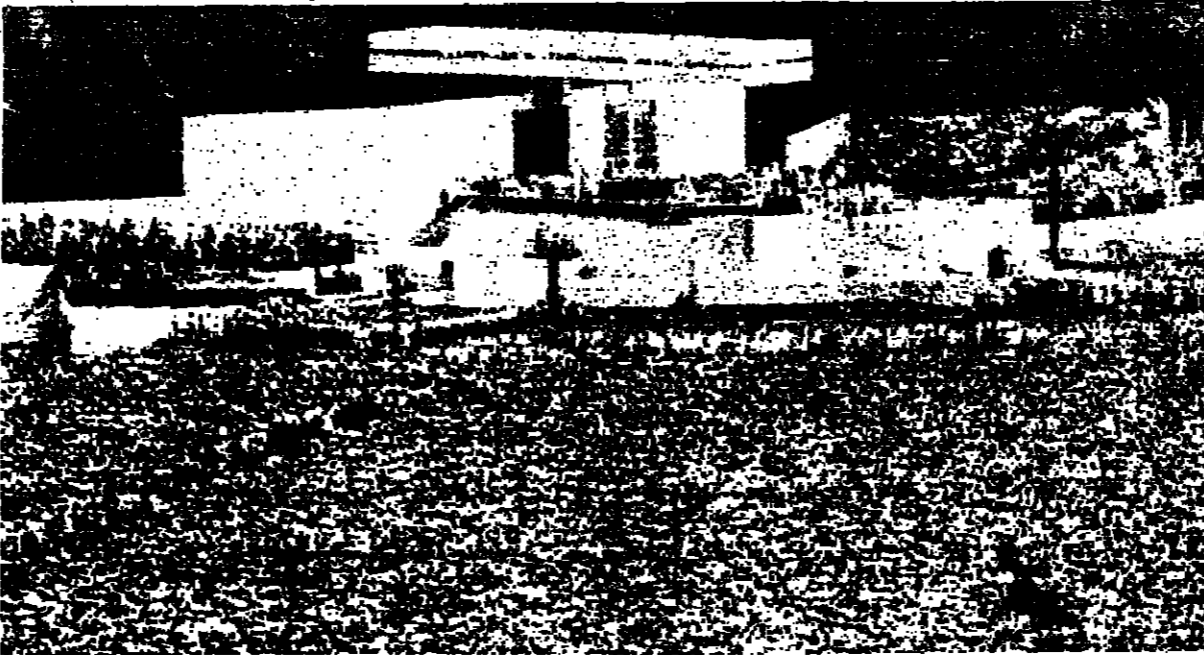
The pontiff then rode on an open float through cheering crowds to the archbishop's palace where he stayed for the last four days of his visit to Poland.

During World War II he had hidden there from the Nazis while studying to be a priest, and for 14 years it was his home as Archbishop of Krakow until his election as pope last October.

When he arrived in Krakow, as John Paul II wound up his historic visit to Poland, a prominent Soviet leader declared that stepping-up "the people's atheistic education is an urgent task."

In a speech published in the newspaper "Pravda Ukraina," Ukrainian Communist Party first secretary Vladimir Shcherbatsky made no mention of the pontiff's trip to his Communist homeland.

But it was clear that the timing of the article was not coincidental. (Reuter, AP)



An estimated 1.5 million people crowded into Krakow's Blonie Park to listen to a pontifical mass. The stage cost \$1m. to build. (UPI/telephoto)

Carter popularity in U.S. reaches all-time low of 30%

NEW YORK. — An opinion poll released yesterday indicates that Jimmy Carter's popularity has plunged to an all time low and that only 30 per cent of Americans approve his handling of the presidency.

Three months ago, the president had the approval of 42 per cent of Americans. But the latest figures put his current popularity rating below lows recorded by Gerald Ford and Lyndon Johnson.

He has still to show a lower rating than Richard Nixon or Harry Truman.

The poll, conducted for the Columbia Broadcasting System and "The New York Times," also showed that only 23 per cent of Democrats want Carter as presidential candidate next year, while 52 per cent opted for Senator Edward Kennedy.

Results of the poll were based on 1,422 telephone interviews with voters across the U.S.

Meanwhile, in the days leading up to the U.S.-Soviet summit, Carter and his administration are enjoying a better public image in Moscow.

SALT II and smooth out differences before Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev meet for the first time in Vienna, the Soviet press is muzzling criticism of Carter and his East-West policies.

Recent Soviet reports have praised Carter as a "sober-minded statesman," and a "reasonable politician" — the same man the Kremlin was accusing of destroying détente one year ago.

It was just one year ago this month that Carter's standing in the Kremlin reached a low when he made a speech in Annapolis, Maryland, asking the Soviet leadership to choose between "confrontation and cooperation" at a critical time in U.S.-Soviet relations.

In response, "Pravda" accused Carter of inviting détente's funeral and falling to show "a responsible attitude to world politics" by bringing both superpowers into another cold war.

Now, however, the Kremlin's propaganda machine is lauding the strong support of SALT II by Carter and the men around him. (Reuter, AP)

Soviets optimistic before Vienna summit with Carter

MOSCOW (Reuter). — The Soviet Union over the weekend signalled cautious optimism that the coming summit between Kremlin leader Leonid Brezhnev and U.S. President Jimmy Carter would bring an all-round improvement in relations between the two powers.

But at the same time the official press indicated that Carter had disappointed Moscow by approving development of the new MX mobile missile system on the eve of the June 15-18 summit and the signing of the SALT-II treaty.

In its weekly international review, the Communist Party newspaper "Pravda" said "all mankind, including leading statesmen in the major capitalist countries" wished success to the Vienna summit. They also wanted to see "the quickest possible ratification" of the new strategic arms limitation accord, which Carter and Brezhnev are due to sign in the Austrian capital on June 18, "Pravda" added.

"Pravda" also rejected suggestions that the Soviet Union would attempt to play a "China Card" at the Vienna summit. Ever since Moscow announced last week that it had accepted a Peiping proposal for talks on normalizing relations, there had been much speculation in the West that the move was taken to gain extra leverage in talks with the U.S.

"Such speculative allegations do not withstand criticism," "Pravda" declared. "Bluffing in politics or the playing of a 'China Card' or any other card in international relations is deeply alien to Soviet diplomacy," the Kremlin newspaper added.

Brooklyn petrol queue ends in killing

NEW YORK (UPI). — A man waiting in a long line at a petrol station in Brooklyn was stabbed to death on Saturday in an argument about two cars being too close to each other.

It was the second time this summer that a fight in a fuel queue has led to a violent death in the New York City borough of Brooklyn.

Police said Fritz Boutain, 29, of Manhattan, was fatally stabbed in the chest after an argument with another driver in a line at a Shell station.

Both men got out of their cars during a dispute about whether one of the cars was too close to the other, authorities said.

Boutain then returned to his car, and the assailant took a sharp instrument from his vehicle and stabbed Boutain in the chest, police said. The assailant fled in a 1978 white Plymouth and Boutain died on the way to the hospital, police said.

Viet refugees crowding into Hongkong at 1,000 a day

HONGKONG (Reuter). — The Vietnamese "boat people" poured into Hongkong last week, and are expected to reach 1,000 a day.

The latest armada of 27 flimsy junks brought in 2,400 people from the South China Sea.

"It is a record for the number of boat people arriving here in one day," a government spokesman said. Since Hongkong's refugee camps are packed to capacity, yesterday's arrivals were towed to an anchorage off one of the colony's outlying islands.

Officials reckoned Hongkong could have at least 100,000 Vietnamese on its hands by the end of the year. They have been sailing in at the rate of about 1,000 a day for the last 10 days.

The colony has another much bigger, more permanent problem — a flood of illegal immigrants from China. Officials estimate about 1,000 a day slip past border patrols.

Hongkong Governor Sir Murray Maclehoose leaves for London tomorrow for talks on the rapidly worsening situation. Governor Maclehoose will be on the same plane as 115 Vietnamese, rescued at sea by the British freighter Sibonga and due to be resettled in Britain. A first group of 96 from the 1,000 Sibonga refugees flies to London today. Maclehoose will go from London to Washington, where he is expected to press the U.S. to take more refugees.

Common Market polling has varied response from voters

BRUSSELS (Reuter). — The first elections to the Common Market's European Parliament yesterday revealed a marked difference in level of interest among the nine member states.

While only 30.5 per cent of Britons went to the polls last Thursday, early figures in Italy suggested the turnout yesterday might be higher than in the national election a week ago.

Voting also took place yesterday in Belgium, Luxembourg, France and West Germany. A 60 per cent turnout was expected among West Germany's 43 million voters.

Luxembourg's 211,000 voters were also electing a new Chamber of Deputies. Liberal Prime Minister Gaston Thorn and Social Christian challenger Pierre Werner were candidates in both polls.

Britons, Danes, Dutch and Irish voted last Thursday for their share of the 410 seats in the assembly. The highest turnout in that first round was in the Netherlands, where 86 per cent voted.

Early predictions suggest that centrist Christian Democrats and Conservative parties will predominate in the new parliament when it starts work on July 17 in the French city of Strasbourg.

It will replace the old 196-assembly whose members were seen by national parliaments.

Counting of votes in most of the nine countries was starting at 10 p.m. GMT (10 p.m. Israel time) yesterday, after the last polling stations in Italy, closed. The Netherlands will not begin the count until today. (See leader back page)

U.S. launches military satellite

CAPE CANAVERAL (UPI). — The Air Force yesterday launched a Titan-3C rocket carrying a military satellite believed capable of monitoring Soviet and Chinese space launch activities.

The powerful air force rocket has the capability of placing a 1.6-ton payload in an equatorial, stationary orbit 35,880 km. from earth, using the third stage of the rocket as a manoeuvring motor.

Success or failure of the mission is not expected to be announced. The Air Force made no advance announcement of the launch and did not reveal any details of the mission.

rescued at sea by the British freighter Sibonga and due to be resettled in Britain. A first group of 96 from the 1,000 Sibonga refugees flies to London today. Maclehoose will go from London to Washington, where he is expected to press the U.S. to take more refugees.

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Schmidt calls Carter 'hard working'

BONN (UPI). — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a critic of U.S. president Jimmy Carter in the past, said in an interview published yesterday that he has a high opinion of him.

"I really can't hear any more that President Carter and I can't get along," he told the "Bild" newspaper. That's nonsense. The truth is I have a high opinion of him. He is a hard working president. That is what was my opinion."

He was noticeable recently that he was praising Carter.

Schmidt, who returned on Saturday from a five-day trip to the U.S., said it is wrong to believe the U.S. is in a serious crisis. "The U.S. is an uncommonly vigorous nation," he said. "Its morale is unbroken, the people are self-assured and capable of enthusiasm in a way we Europeans seldom are. I am no prophet but I am very certain they will solve their problems."

Reporter held for tracing Amin to Libya

HAMBURG (AP). — Former Ugandan president Idi Amin is living in the Libyan capital of Tripoli, and a reporter who traced him there spent eight days in jail for his discovery, the West German news magazine "Der Spiegel" said yesterday.

"He (Amin) continuously changes his quarters. Most of the time he sleeps at the heavily guarded government guest house on a sea bay near Tripoli or at the residence of the Ugandan ambassador," reporter Erich Wiedemann said.

"Just once a week he affords himself a visit to his family, accommodated in three apartments of the bungalow-type hotel Shati Andalus, 20 km. west of the capital," the report said.

For the Amin family's protection against possible "Israeli raids," the report said, the Libyan government has evacuated two rows of houses in the vicinity, forming a barrier around the hotel which, however, remains open toward the Mediterranean beach.

"Amin has not collected any riches. He lives from the alms the Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi bestows on him..." the magazine said.

Libyan officials arrested Wiedemann as he attempted to leave the country for West Germany and held him in jail for eight days. He was informed that searching for Amin was espionage if not worse: "Preparing to kidnap the illustrious refugee," the report said.

Morocco told to stay out of Algeria

ALGIERS (AP). — The ambassadors of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council were summoned to the Algerian foreign ministry on Saturday to receive a "solemn warning" that Algeria intends to meet by force of arms any Moroccan military incursion into Algerian territory, the official Algerian news agency announced.

King Hassan II of Morocco, in a message to President Jaafar Numery of the Sudan, current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, said on Thursday that he had issued formal orders to Moroccan troops to pursue the Algerian-sponsored Polisario guerrillas to their Algerian bases whenever they attack Moroccan targets.

The Moroccan and Algerian armies have the bulk of their forces face-to-face in the Sahara, where the Polisario movement — seeking independence for the Moroccan-occupied former Spanish Sahara — has waged a four-year guerrilla war against Morocco from bases on Algerian territory.

An editorial in the Moroccan government newspaper "Maroc-Saïr" commenting on the escalating Sahara crisis, said Morocco and Algeria "are, to all intents and purposes, in a state of undeclared war."

MEDICINE. — There is a shortage of medicines at the Hlistadrut Kupat Holim clinics in Haifa and the North, and patients have had to buy medicines at private pharmacies.

Non-Aligned shelve Egypt oyster

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuter). — The 25-country meeting of the non-aligned movement ended yesterday, with demands by hardline Arab states for Egypt's suspension from the movement shelved until a full summit meeting in Havana next September.

The meeting also condemned U.S. policy in the Middle East.

The Colombo meeting of the 82-nation movement's coordinating bureau, held in preparation for the Havana summit, said in a final declaration early yesterday.

"The bureau is of the opinion that the Camp David accords and peace treaty of March 26, 1979 violated the decisions and resolutions of the non-aligned movement and the UN and appeals to the non-aligned nations not to extend recognition to these accords."

Israel was condemned for intensifying its policy of "annexing occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and establishing para-military Zionist settlements."

The Middle East and PLO issues covered several pages of the political declaration. There were only three paragraphs on Indochina, although the conference devoted almost as much time to the issue of Cambodian representation.

The ousted Pol Pot government expelled the Cambodian, and the ousted Khmer Rouge government expelled the Vietnamese, which supports the Khmer Rouge administration in Phnom Penh. That issue, too, was passed on to the Havana summit.

Other main points of the declaration were: Canada: The bureau "deplored" the Canadian government's decision to move its Israel embassy to Jerusalem. It said the action by Prime Minister Joe Clark's new government was a flagrant violation of the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

Southern Africa: The bureau expressed concern over moves by the British government and the U.S. Senate to recognize Zimbabwe Rhodesia and lifting of sanctions. It called on all states not to recognize the "South African régime" and condemned apartheid and South Africa's establishment of a fraudulent and illegal national assembly in Namibia.

Latin America: The bureau condemned what it described as the blockade of Cuba by the U.S., called for a lifting of the alleged blockade, and supported Cuba's right for full compensation.

Peking tight-lipped about Cairo arms deal

By LINDA MATHEWS Washington Post News Service

HONGKONG. — Apparently worried about angering the rest of the Arab world, Chinese authorities have refused to confirm or deny Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's announcement that he has concluded a major arms agreement with Peking.

In response to repeated queries from diplomats and journalists, the Chinese foreign ministry has declined comment on the arms pact that Sadat disclosed in a speech last Tuesday. In its only report on the Sadat speech, the official New China News Agency said that the Egyptians are diversifying their arms suppliers, but pointedly never mentioned China's participation.

Sources here in Peking believe the deal calls for China to supply 60 Shenyang F-7s, close-attack fighter jets modelled on the Soviet-made Mig-21. Wire service reports from Cairo, however, indicate that the Egyptians have the current mainstay of the Chinese Air Force.

Diplomats here speculate that China's reticence is probably due to its fear of arousing the wrath of the Arab countries that are boycotting Egypt for signing the peace treaty with Israel. The Chinese not only are ideologically committed to the Palestinian Arab cause but have recently multiplied their trade ties to the Arab world and have become indebted to a consortium of Arab banks.

A loan of \$500m., China's largest single foreign obligation, was arranged in April with the Paris-based Union de Banques Arabes et Francaises. Among the banks in the consortium are the Libyan Arab Bank, the Al Ahli Bank of Kuwait and the Arab Bank Ltd. in Jordan.

China has also stepped up its ties with the U.S. and the Soviet Union. It has never been an "arms dealer," which may be another reason for its tight-lipped attitude. That distinction is rather a subtle one, for the Chinese in the past decade have exported billions of dollars in arms to Cambodia, Pakistan, and to North Vietnam during its war against the U.S.

The Chinese say, however, that they are in a special class, because the weapons supplied to Third World coun-

tries are not sold and are given with no strings attached. Egypt, too, had previously received Chinese arms without charge. Although Sadat said in his Tuesday speech that China's aid was "devoid of ulterior motives," the Chinese weapons deliveries to Egypt began long immediately after the Soviet Union imposed an arms embargo on Cairo and the Egyptians expelled Soviet advisers from the country. Like the rest of China's foreign aid, arms supplies seem motivated mostly by an anti-Soviet strategy.

The initial Egypt-China military protocol called for the delivery of spare parts and 30 engines for Cairo's Soviet-made Mig-17s, filling the breach left by the Russian pullout. Later in 1978, the Chinese also opened a munitions factory in Egypt and dispatched technicians to maintain the Mig-17s.

In subsequent years, China has also contributed a considerable amount of both military and non-military aid to Egypt, though the precise amounts have never been disclosed. Unwilling to give the U.S. an excuse to increase its aid to Israel, the Egyptians became almost as reticent about their Chinese connection as the Chinese themselves.

John Franklin Copper, a U.S. authority on China's foreign aid programme, recently estimated that the value of annual Chinese arms deliveries to Egypt may have reached \$100m. That is only a small fraction of China's aid to communist countries such as Cambodia or Albania, but it still qualifies Egypt as China's primary beneficiary in the Middle East.

Analysts have long been puzzled whether the Chinese received anything in return from Cairo. In 1977, rumors circulated that the Egyptians had turned over a pair of sophisticated Mig-23s to China's air force, enabling it to study the latest Russian designs and update their own technology. However, those reports were never confirmed.

Sadat did not make it clear whether the current transaction involves a direct sale or another gift from Peking. Military experts estimate that the 60 Mig-17s that will be sent to Cairo could bring upwards of \$300m. on the open market.

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Opening Address: Prof. Avivi Yavin, Chairman, Tel Aviv University Research Project on Peace.
Welcoming Address: Prof. Haim Ben-Shahar, President of the University
Opening Remarks: Abba Eban, MK
Literary Excerpts
Lecture: Prof. Hedley Bull, Oxford University
"Transition from War to Peace — The Modern Experience"

The Ceremony will take place on Monday, June 11, at 8.30 p.m., in the Fasticht Auditorium, Mexico Building, Ramat Aviv Campus.
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Down and out in Iran Disappointed revolutionaries

By DOYLE MCMANUS/Teheran



Last January Iranian demonstrators stormed the Beverly Hills home of the Shah's sister, overturning cars, smashing windows and setting fire to brush. Several were bloodied at the scene in clashes with police. In the folklore of the Iranian revolution, writes Doyle McManus, Iran's college students abroad, including about 50,000 in the U.S., played a key role in the movement against the Shah. (AP radiophoto)

TWO YOUNG revolutionaries, veterans of the uprising against Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, looked morosely into their drinks — straight Coca Cola — and dreamed of Lubbock, Texas.

"We're going to miss football season this year," Abdul Azim Joharshi, 31, said reflectively. "Last year we almost made the Cotton Bowl."

"No, that was the year before," Ali Maghsoud Yazdani, 24, put in. He grinned at the memory, and said with mock enthusiasm, "The Red Raiders — Texas Tech."

"Red Raiders," Abdul Azim repeated, then laughed.

"Remember the girls in Texas?" Ali asked.

"And the discotheque," Abdul Azim added. "He was the bartender, I was the manager."

They looked at their Cokes in glum silence.

"I want to go back," Abdul Azim said.

IN THE FOLKLORE of the Iranian revolution, Iran's college students abroad (about 50,000 in the U.S. alone) played a key role in the movement against the Shah. They sustained the opposition in exile, they demonstrated against the regime and its American allies, and then, as folklore had it — they would return home to help forge the new nation.

It hasn't happened that way. Relatively few of the Iranian students in the U.S., even among the 20,000 or so who were politically active in the Iranian student movement, have come home.

Of those who did, many, like Abdul Azim and Ali, are deeply dissatisfied — and for reasons more substantial than the Cotton Bowl.

The government's been taken over by the right-wing mullahs," Ali complained. "It's turning into another dictatorship."

"They don't trust us," Abdul Azim added.

Both young men, slightly out of place in the American clothes they acquired during years at college in Oklahoma and Texas, flew back to Tehran as soon as the Shah fell, to offer their services to the revolutionary government. They found there was little for them to do. Both have engineering degrees, but in Iran's dazed economy both are unemployed.

"We held a sit-in at the Ministry of Justice," Ali said. "We marched at the Ministry of Labour. We even told them, 'we'll work for you if you give us a job.' I mean, we came back home to work, right? But all they said was 'Wait, wait...'"

"They said it might be two years or three years," Abdul Azim said unhappily. "So I'm 31 years old, and I have no job."

NEITHER the Iranian government nor the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has any solid estimate of how many Iranian students have returned home. But former activists in the leftist Confederation of Iranian Students in the U.S., the largest Iranian student

group in America, believe that fewer than 10,000 have come back.

Their estimate is not out of line with others. Iran's embassy in Washington estimated recently that 11,000 students had gone back to Iran from the U.S. It had no notion as to how many might have returned. A Los Angeles travel agent estimated that 12,500 had returned to Iran, but said that a fourth or more of those might be back in the U.S.

"We shouldn't expect all the students to come back," said Ali Mobaraz, who spent six years in Los Angeles as a CIA organizer and who helped plan the violent January 2 demonstration at the Beverly Hills,

Calif., home of the Shah's sister, Princess Shams.

"They like living in the U.S. with your semi-democracy and all those entertainments," he said with distaste. "Some of them can forget their individual interest and think about the mass interest, but not all."

IN FACT, with Iran's middle class increasingly nervous about the Islamic Republic's political and economic future, more students are applying to go to the U.S. than ever before. The Iranian Ministry of Higher Education has set up a special centre at Teheran's Amjidyeh Gymnasium to process visa

requests. Dozens of applicants camp overnight on the sidewalk to be first in line, and every day more applicants show up than can be interviewed.

Meanwhile, those who returned for the revolution have mixed feelings. A few, mainly those who were members of the Moslem Students Association that was organized by Ibrahim Yaz, the Houston pharmacologist who is now Iran's foreign minister, have landed government jobs. Many of the committed Marxists who worked in the rival Confederation of Iran Students have gone into fulltime opposition to the government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

In the middle, without jobs or a clear political role to play, are many of the liberals and moderate leftists, like Ali Maghsoud Yazdani, who are counted in large part for the anti-Shah demonstrations in the U.S.

Yazdani, a civil engineer, returned in February to work for the country, he said. "I would have settled for any job, any job, as long as it had something to do with building a democratic society," he said.

But he found no job, and now he plans to join the army corps of engineers — without much enthusiasm.

SOME OF his friends, graduates of Iranian and foreign universities, are still holding a marathon sit-in that was begun April 9 at the Ministry of Justice to protest the government's inability to put them to work.

"We're willing to do anything — farming, construction work, railroad work, anything the country needs," said a youth named Majid, a former graduate student in political science at the University of California at San Diego. He refused to give his family name.

"Time will solve all our problems," he said.

Reza Mohammedi, 26, a chemist who studied at California State University, Long Beach, and at the University of Chicago, said he does not have that much faith in Khomeini, Bazargan and the mullahs of the ruling Revolutionary Council.

"They're using the same system of administration as the Shah," Mohammedi, an avowed leftist, said.

Yet another Khomeini policy has many former students unhappy. This is his rigid Islamic fundamentalism. The Ayatollah has not only banned alcohol and closed discotheques but also he has attempted — although without much success — to persuade educated Iranian women to wear the traditional chador, or body veil — at least a scarf to cover their hair.

AT LEAST one sentiment still unites the former students: their mistrust of the U.S. and their belief that the Carter administration still has imperialist designs on Iran.

"I hate you," Majid, the former UC San Diego student, said. "I hate your government. I hate the CIA."

He added, as an afterthought, "I love the American people." (Washington Post News Service)



Bomb damage is evident in this post-war photo of a Jewish neighbourhood in Amsterdam, but perhaps the saddest element is a missing one — houses once owned by Jews, which have been demolished by the Dutch, and used for firewood. (B. Kowalco)

Questions of spiritual resistance

By BARRY JAMES Amsterdam

AN ALLEGATION that Amsterdam's wartime Jewish Council may have facilitated the Nazi deportation of Jews has reopened old wounds in Holland.

The controversy was aroused by a collection in book form of "Het Joodsche Weekblad" (The Jewish Weekly), a community newspaper that appeared regularly from April 1941 to October 1943 during the darkest days of the Nazi occupation. The paper reached a peak circulation of 21,000 and ceased publication only after most of its readers and its editors had been sent to German death camps.

Yet during that entire period, the newspaper — published under the auspices of the Amsterdam Jewish Council — presented a semblance of normalcy that may have lured many Jews to their deaths, says journalist Dick Houwaart, who arranged the book.

"The newspaper was a catastrophic error," said Houwaart, a 51-year-old Jew who managed to remain underground during the war. "I think it helped send many Jews to the camps."

The book is a 1,300-page volume with an extensive foreword by Houwaart.

It shows in minute detail the escalation of anti-Jewish measures. Among articles about Jewish culture, the newspaper published Nazi edicts and detailed lists of things to take to the camps.

"It certainly did not breathe spiritual resistance," Houwaart said.

ABEL HERZBERG, who once contributed to the newspaper, is considering legal action to suppress Houwaart's foreword.

"I cannot understand how anyone

taken to the camps, and a one-day service to paint names on trunks and bags.

Another merchant offered rucksacks. The cobbler's shop organized by the Jewish Council urged persons summoned to "labour service" in Germany to get shoes well repaired before departure. It advertised a six-hour delivery.

A Jewish music hall troupe offered a show entitled, "It's Going To Turn Out Differently Than You Think."

Houwaart accused the paper of actually luring Jews from hiding places. One issue, he said, invited 4,000 Jews to report for labour camp duty to prevent the deportation to concentration camps of 700 Jews already under arrest — implying that one type of camp was worse than another. Another issue told Dutch Jews emigration still was possible providing applications were duly registered.

HOUWAART was not alone in his criticism that the newspaper and the Jewish Council, however indirectly, served the interests of the German occupiers.

Author Jacob Presser, in his history of the persecution of Dutch Jews, accused the leaders of the Council of being "the instruments of our deadly enemies" even after their murderous purpose was clear.

Lou de Jong, head of the Dutch government's War Documentation Institute, also said the Jewish Council contributed to the helplessness and isolation of the Jews.

"The Jewish Weekly" contributed to the quick deportation of more than 100,000 persons" by preaching resignation, Houwaart said. "It should never have been allowed to appear."

(United Press International)

BESET by mounting problems, Mozambique has embarked on a harsh course to expose the enemies of its Marxist revolution. The government says it is finding them everywhere.

On May Day, President Samora Machel revealed how deep the government's fears run. In a fiery two-hour speech, he attacked as enemies of the state Catholic Church — women in tight jeans and men with long hair who should be shaved bald, he said, by "popular vigilance groups."

Machel said that Catholic priests had transformed themselves into "ideological subversion." The Church, he said, is "recruiting people against us, using its cassocks as disguise."

He ordered women to stop wearing tight pants and shirts "because they only cause temptation" and called men in long hair "moral agents of imperialism... trying to corrupt the people."

"The Daily Nation" in Nairobi had this editorial reaction: "With all respect to President Machel, his speech reminds us of many others made in the past by leaders with problems who, in the absence of solutions or ability to formulate them, look for scapegoats."

And Machel does have problems. The economy of Mozambique, crippled when most of the 250,000 Portuguese settlers left at the time of independence in 1975, has come to a near standstill. Attempts at collective peasant farming have not improved falling production.

Collision course

By DAVID LAMB Nairobi

FREQUENT Rhodesian attacks, by air and on the ground, against Rhodesian guerrilla camps in Mozambique have resulted in the displacement of 50,000 persons and further disruption of the economy.

On top of that, an anti-government rebel group known as the Mozambique National Resistance Army is operating in scattered parts of the country. Although diplomats in Maputo say that the movement, believed to be supported by South Africa and Rhodesia, is not strong enough to overthrow Machel, it has had some success.

Last March 24, saboteurs blew up six oil storage tanks in the port city of Beira, causing an estimated \$3m. in damage. The rebels also claim to have blown bridges, killed government soldiers and taken control of roads in Western and Northern Mozambique. There is no independent verification of the reports.

Since January, Mozambican authorities have arrested several hundred persons accused of gathering intelligence for the Rhodesian army or trying to sabotage the national economy. Many of those arrested were Mozambicans.

(Washington Post News Service)

On February 28, the government made it a capital offence to commit sabotage or treason, to spy for Rhodesia or to be employed as a mercenary against Mozambique. The government previously had shown a relatively lenient attitude toward dissidents, sending them to reeducation camps rather than the gallows.

BUT A REVOLUTIONARY tribunal was established on March 30. The first 10 defendants, including a white Portuguese, Manuel Silva, 38, were accused of "high treason, espionage and mercenarism." On the second day of the trial, the tribunal found them guilty and they were immediately executed by a firing squad. Other executions have followed.

The Church and government have been on a collision course since January, when the Machel regime closed 15 Catholic mission churches and the Anglican cathedral in Gaza province.

Freedom of religion is guaranteed by the Mozambican constitution and the government denies that it is trying to persecute Christians. Rather, it says, the Church must redefine its role in the Mozambican society.

During the colonial era, the Church was one of Mozambique's most powerful political institutions, running most of the schools and hospitals for the African population. There are an estimated 1.6 million Catholics and 500,000 Protestants in Mozambique, in addition to about 1 million Moslems.

(Washington Post News Service)

CITY OF THE DARK DISEASE

By a Special Correspondent World Feature Services

NAPLES — The Dark Disease, a virus infection, has claimed young life here in the last year, and has brought family-loving Neapolitans to the brink of panic.

More than 70 babies have died in the epidemic so far, and although the disease has now been identified and shows signs of being brought under control, the anguish is etched deep in the slums where the burden of death has been borne.

Naples contains the only paediatric emergency centre in south Italy, and the Dark Disease epidemic has stretched the health authorities' resources to the limit since it began early in 1978.

The strain on hospital workers has begun to show: paediatricians and paramedical workers in Naples have threatened wildcat strikes unless overtime contracts are re-negotiated and under-staffing redressed. The city called in the army at the beginning of March as the threat of strikes was stepped up.

Television has shown the pictures of grieving parents following trolleys bearing their children into intensive care wards and the tears and disbelief of bereavement. At times, the anguish bordered on panic, and priests displayed the holy relics of Naples' patron saint to calm the grief-stricken people.

A TEAM of international experts was brought together to help hard-pressed Italian virologists identify the mysterious disease, which was given its name "Dark Disease" more by public and press sentiment than by anything else.

And although the experts — from

the U.S., Britain, France and Yugoslavia — did identify the disease, their equally important contribution, observers now feel, was in stilling panic by proving to sceptical and worried Neapolitans that everything was under control.

The respiratory disease is more a social disease: its victims come from the slums of Naples and nearby towns where 70,000 families live in one-room hovels where the only ventilation is the door on to the street, and where there is often no lavatory or running water.

In these conditions, respiratory disease can run riot during the winter months. Naples has serious slum problems, one of the reasons why its infant mortality rate of 90 per 1,000 is closer to Third World countries than to Europe.

IT TURNED out that Dark Disease was a combination of viruses, mainly syncytial virus, but including also the "A" and "B" strains of influenza virus, adenovirus, enterovirus and herpes virus.

The combined virus is not unknown — it has been reported in Britain and in Canada recently, but caused few deaths. What makes it more deadly in Naples are the teeming slums and accompanying poor sanitation.

Experts expect that as the weather improves, the disease will recede but it may strike again as it has in the past. It killed 60 Neapolitan babies in

1977 and about the same number in 1978. It becomes severe only in young children, but any real hope of eradicating it in Naples would involve clearing of the slums.

Early in February, the communist mayor of Naples (Italy's third-largest city with 1.2 million people) went to Rome to ask for money for a house-improvement plan that would bring running water to 25,000 homes. The central government sympathised but had, apparently, no more money.

It has been pointed out, however, that more than \$500m. is still frozen in a fund set up to fight the 1973 cholera outbreak in Naples — and it is likely to remain that way until the regional administration gets around to doing its accounts.

WHILE DOCTORS in Naples plead for vaccination against the syncytial virus and for more money to be spent on improving housing, hygiene and sanitary conditions, the politicians are arguing about where the money is, and how it can be acquired. Complicating matters has been the deep division and mistrust between communists on the Naples town council and the largely Christian Democrat administration in Rome.

Council records show that recommendations after a cholera epidemic nearly 100 years ago were the same as those being made now, but little seems to have been done. In 1878, in the whole of Campania, the region of which Naples is the main city, 825 infants died because of a mystery virus.

(World Feature Services)

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THE PROFESSORS AND THE PRESIDENT



A potential olem on arrival in Israel reaches out for the comfort he knew "back home," and he hasn't even applied for a mortgage yet. (Israel Sun)

ISRAEL'S aliya and absorption efforts were on trial. A group of Jewish professors here on sabbatical were the plaintiffs. Top Jewish Agency and Absorption Ministry officials were on the witness stand. And President Yitzhak Navon, who had invited them to Beit Hanassi for the confrontation, was the presiding judge.

The 40 academics — experts in such specialized fields as neurochemistry, systems analysis, computer science and Greek literature, and all deeply interested in setting here — had a rare opportunity to discuss their problems with some of the men who determine and implement aliya and absorption policies.

The unusual meeting came about as the result of a Beit Hanassi reception earlier this year for several dozen professors on sabbatical. After hearing that a number of them were interested in aliya, but overwhelmed by the housing and professional difficulties, Navon invited them back to air their grievances and complaints before the officials.

It took months to set a final date, since Agency Executive chairman Arye Dulzin and Absorption and Housing Minister David Levy were often abroad or too busy. And even when the meeting did take place, Levy apologized for not participating because he had to be present at the Herut national convention.

Navon read out typical case histories he had received from some of the professors, each a tale of woe about aliya emissaries who "didn't tell the truth," job offers tantalizingly dangled but suddenly withdrawn, and — most common — the increasingly unreachable price of housing.

THE PRESIDENT opened the floor

JUDY SIEGEL describes an unusual meeting at Beit Hanassi in which potential olim face the establishment.

to discussion. "I was born in Israel," said a middle-aged expert in surface physics from Penn State University. "I was away for 29 years and now I want to come back. I have a home that's worth about \$70,000, but I don't own it outright. With what's left from the sale I couldn't buy anything here, and I couldn't get a government mortgage if I bought a flat above the ceiling price of IL800,000. To those who tell me to go to a development town to find housing, I say that in such a place I'll never find a job."

Another Sabra professor bemoaned "the low standard of building" in Israel: an acquaintance who obtained an Amidor immigrant flat in Jerusalem's Neve Ya'acov quarter had found that the defective plumbing made it impossible to throw paper down the toilet.

A computer expert who has been offered several jobs commented that his meagre resources would preclude even buying a toilet at Israel's current astronomical prices.

"In Los Angeles, where I come from," he said, "you can pay 20 per cent of the cost of a house as down payment and pay off the rest over 25 years or more. But here you have to put down 80 per cent immediately. Who has that kind of money?"

A radiologist complained that Israeli housing seems to be built without privacy in mind — something that is taken for granted by Americans. "We are used to closing the door and having peace and quiet. Israeli walls are so thin and flats so crowded together that you have no privacy."

The radiologist, who is on sabbatical at Hadassah, had found a

two-room house with an outdoor toilet in southern Jerusalem. The price, he said, was twice that of his 11-room villa in the U.S.

One young statistician said he was presenting a solution to the housing problem of potential olim in Rehovot on behalf of six other scientists who, like himself, are spending the year at the Weizmann Institute.

"We want decent housing, and we want to stay together so that we can continue to enjoy the sense of community we have developed."

An unproductive orchard near the campus is for sale, he reported. "We aren't looking for a handout. All we want is advice from the various authorities on how to cut through the red tape and convert the agricultural land to residential land so that we can build homes."

A YOUNG student couple from Weizmann claimed that their housing problem had been exacerbated by the "wrong advice" given by aliya emissaries in New York and Texas.

"My husband and I decided to come on aliya immediately after we got married so that we could do our graduate work here and feel part of the country," related the wife, a computer student in her early 20s.

"Both our emissaries told us to come on an A1 [temporary resident] visa. But now we find that after being here for three and a half years, we have only 18 months of housing privileges left. And since we don't have any money, we'll never be able to buy a flat. If we had been advised to come on A2 [student] visas, we would still have five more years of privileges."

"There are lots of young people like us in America who were given

the wrong advice. We tried switching back to student visas, but they didn't approve it. We came," she concluded, "not sure that we would stay. But now that we're sure we want to stay, we won't be able to."

At this, Agency aliya department director-general Yehuda Dominitz asserted that even if the couple had started with student visas, they still would have been entitled to housing privileges for only five years after entering the country.

But the student disagreed. "We personally know of lots of people who have been on student visas for three years and then become temporary residents, getting a total of eight years of privileges. The government officials don't seem to know your regulations."

Absorption Ministry director-general Ariel Waldman, defending the government, said that his employees must work within laws and regulations and can't offer more benefits to an American professor than to any other American olem.

Waldman pointed out that, from July 1, housing price ceilings will be much higher, and mortgages will be linked to the index, thus allowing the government to offer loans more than twice as large as those now given (although admittedly still far from equal to the cost of a Jerusalem or Tel Aviv apartment). The Rehovot orchard project might be feasible, and he agreed to look into it. "But you can find housing in Yavneh or Ashdod, and by American standards, it isn't too far to drive from there to a job in Tel Aviv," he maintained.

DULZIN told the professors that the

meeting itself was for him both enjoyable and informative. "It is true that Israel builds very poorly and expensively, but we still build better today than we did only a few years ago," he said. "Don't expect the same standards that you had in America. All of us had to give up something for the privilege of living in Israel."

The Agency chairman promised, however, that every family among the group that decides, come what may, to stay in Israel will be helped.

"We'll find a solution for your housing problem," he declared. "We will make you a test case."

Commenting on criticisms of Agency bureaucrats and emissaries, Dulzin admitted that Israel has "a terrible bureaucracy. Our bureaucracy belongs to underdeveloped countries — and many of the bureaucrats came from Eastern Europe and Arab lands where the accepted mentality is that the citizen has to prove that he is not guilty."

Summing up, the President said that meeting people who want to come on aliya but who are disheartened by conditions in the country is "unbearable."

Offering some practical advice, he asked the professors to write their case histories and specific complaints and present them in a file to Waldman, who would look into each one and try to find a solution. When Navon left for another appointment, the professors stayed on in the reception hall, cornering the Agency and government officials and pressing them for concrete proposals. Most of the potential olim were somewhat disappointed that no one suggested a change in the visa laws or seemed to appreciate the fact that Americans are "different." But all seemed to be cheered by the experience of unburdening their complaints at this exalted level.

HANGING GARDENS

GARDENER'S CORNER/Walter Frankl

THE IDEA of "hanging gardens" is oriental in origin and thousands of years old. Ancient peoples not only favoured the cultivation of edible field and garden plants, but also grew flowers, shrubs and trees for ornamental purposes. Gardeners in ancient Rome and Egypt knew how to graft plants and created new specimens of decorative flowers.

The great achievement was "hanging gardens" that were one of the "seven wonders" of the ancient world. Who built them and why we don't know for sure. There are two versions.

The first version is the Babylonian king, Nebuchadnezzar (605-562 B.C.E.) as the creator of these terraced gardens in honour of Amytis, his Median wife. Nebuchadnezzar destroyed Jerusalem in 586 B.C.E. and led the Jews into the exile of Babylonia (586-539 B.C.E.) along the Euphrates. It could be that our ancestors worked as slave labourers on the "hanging gardens" during their Babylonian captivity, as long before he had built in Egypt as slaves of Pharaoh.

The second version is that the "hanging gardens" were built in the ninth century to honour the legendary Assyrian queen Semiramis. Their builder is said to be her husband, King Ninus, founder of the Assyrian Empire and of the town of Nineveh — today Mosul.

Baskets: Before the invention of nylon nets and bags, handcrafted baskets made from willow twigs were indispensable household items. They have been produced since the

early days of human history and are still being made. A visit to the area around Nabulus or Gaza will show that basket production is alive and well. The Bible notes (Leviticus 17:2): "And the Lord speaks unto Moses saying, 'Take Aaron and his sons with him... and a basket with unleavened bread.'"

A twisted basket from Bar Kochba's time (132-35 C.E.) was one of the main discoveries of Prof. Yigael Yadin's archaeological team in the mountain caves near the Dead Sea. Baskets played an important role in the recent Shavuot holiday. Kindergarten and elementary school children danced with fruit-filled and flower-decorated baskets and sang the traditional "hag habikurim" song: "Soleinu al k'leivim..." (our shoulder baskets...)

Forms. Garden centres and florist shops sell manufactured wire basket forms about 20-35cm. in diameter and 15-20cm. at their lowest point at the base. Most are round, some oval or square-shaped. They are made of strong galvanized or plastic-coated wire so as to be rustproof. You can, of course, create your own more exotic forms, using ordinary chicken wire. Also pottery, copper vessels and even common flower pots or plastic containers can be placed into string or wire hangers and changed into "hanging gardens."

Macramé hangers are ornamental trimming of knotted twine or threads, which have become popular again. Excavations of old Egyptian and Peruvian tombs uncovered well-conserved pieces of ancient macramé knitting, which also seemed to serve similar decorative purposes. (This is another example of a prevailing trend to "return to the roots" in flower decoration.)

Preparing and planting. Place the basket over a bucket or other large container. Fill the bottom and the inner frame work of the basket with fibrous sphagnum moss (Kasool in Hebrew). Then add several handfuls of compost, mixed with some lumps of charcoal, to the centre of the basket.

Water thoroughly with a watering can until the filling is soaked. Wait 10 minutes or so to let the surplus water drip out. Then make holes and plant. The best way is to use plants grown in yoghurt cups or "jiffy" pots and to

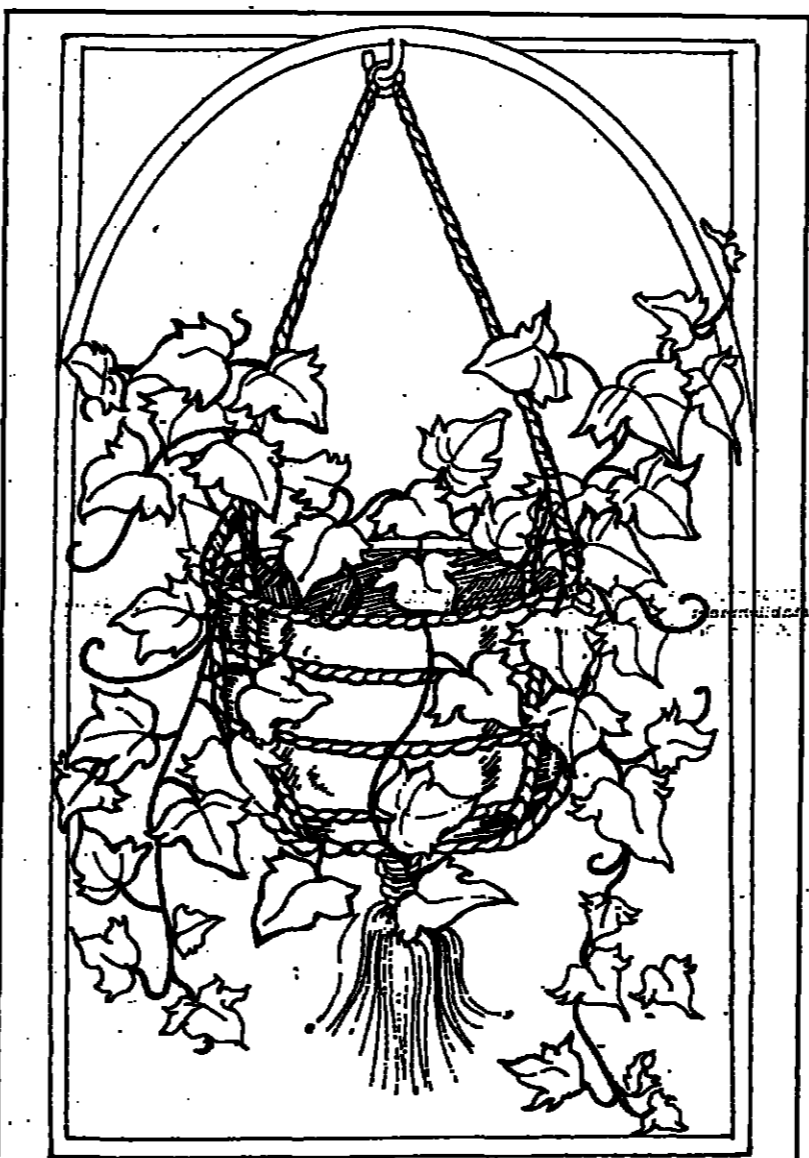
insert them with their pot soil and root ball intact. After planting, cover the ground surface between the plants with a 2-3 cm. thick layer of vermiculite (grade 4) and spread on a teaspoonful of a general fertilizer; then water again and finally hang the planted basket on a hook or a tree branch. Make sure first that the hook or the tree branch is capable of supporting the basket's weight. Fertilize again every two weeks.

Now I'll tell you what each ingredient of the filling material means for the plants: Peat — holds the moisture. Compost — provides plant food, and the charcoal reduces acidity and prevents rot. Vermiculite holds in the surface moisture and protects the plants against draught. General fertilizer provides all the necessary plant food minerals in a concentrated, easily soluble form. Plants. Ask the what kinds of plants are suitable for hanging containers, and my answer will be: "All plants!"

You are not, of course, going to plant an eucalyptus tree in a hanging basket. But you can grow succulents and cactus plants, ferns, evergreens, common annuals or perennials, flowering trailers like *Lantana delicatissima* (purple flowers), creeping verbenas (white, blue, red, pink and purple), ivy of all kinds, hanging geraniums, *begonia semper florens* (white, pink, red), all kinds of spring bulb flowers (plant in early October), *vinca* (magenta and white), *impatiens*, *lobelia*, *geranium*, *lyssium* (*lobularia maritima*), *Cornarum*, *ageratum* or some kinds of *perlyarponium* and *fuchsias* for the centre, and ivy-leaved varieties for decorating the sides.

Many evergreens like *asparagus sprengeri*, spiderplant (*chlorophytum*) and the wandering Jew (*zebrina pendula*) are especially attractive with their branches extending down from above. You have a big choice of plants, but don't overcrowd your basket; its shallow depth will not allow too close a planting. Six to eight plants for a basket with 30 cm. diameter should be the norm.

Plants that normally grow upright like *fuchsia* or *coronation* can be trained to become "droopers." Encourage this by bending the stems downwards, slowly and carefully fixing them in their new position with



some not too heavy stones. The law of gravity will soon take over.

If you are feeling practical grow all kinds of kitchen herbs (by seed) or strawberries (by runner cuttings) in your little hanging gardens.

Watering. Hanging baskets need regular watering — daily, and on very hot and dry days, twice a day. The smaller the basket, the more water is needed. This is quite understandable because the exposed surface on all sides of a basket dries quicker than a garden bed. The best time to water is in the early morning or late afternoon. Water your baskets either by a hose fixed with a spraying rosette (don't use a strong stream) or climb on a small, sturdy ladder, and water with a small watering can. Try not to damage the plants. Water just until you see the

surplus dripping out. You can also place a fine-spray sprinkler on an upright (1 metre high) stand and open the tap for 15-20 minutes daily, according to the prevailing temperature.

DON'T WAIT. Early June is a good time to plant hanging baskets, the next best planting season is September-October. Hanging baskets, with a variety of flowers and decorative foliage, are a pleasant addition for beautifying a wall, a terrace, a pergola, a patio or a porch. They make everything in and around your garden, even your trees, more friendly.

Impressive work

MUSIC REVIEWS/Benjamin Bar-Am

JERUSALEM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Gary Bertini, conducting; Ida Haendel, violinist (Jerusalem Concerto); Ben-Zion Orgad, conductor; Dvora: Symphony No. 3 in E Minor, Op. 95 (from the "New World" Symphony).

BEN-ZION ORGAD'S new composition "Hallel" is named after and inspired by the biblical hymn, which constitutes the so-called Hallel prayer, containing a sequence of six hymns of thanksgiving and praise. Yet it uses no text. The "singing" of the words has been integrated into instrumental lines in the orchestral texture.

For the first time Orgad uses a big orchestra and creates most impressive orchestral sonorities. "Hallel" starts with great, continuous clusters. Above and in these come melodic phrases, themes and chant-like prayer tunes. These melodic phrases, appearing in the strings and particularly in the brass, are utterances of praise and thanksgiving sung by single instruments in strict prosody and in patterns of cantillation, as if performed by a single man's voice, expressing the *Hallels* of the individual.

All of Orgad's famous intervals are heard again. These passages alternate with more active, polyphonic passages. An innate, prayer-like melodic passage summarizes the whole work and prepares for the ending.

"Hallel" introduces powerful dissonant sonorities, captivating melodic motifs, mysterious murmurs in the strings and huge climaxes. The composer seems to have succeeded in combining organically two apparently opposed things — rich and clearly definable melos and contemporary orchestral textures.

The work was splendidly performed by Mr. Bertini and the orchestra. The Jerusalem Symphony has taken enormous strides forward and now plays as a homogeneous, highly disciplined body. Mr. Bertini put his soul into the work.

The concert also included a noble and beautifully restrained and stylized rendition of Beethoven's violin

concerto by Miss Haendel and the orchestra, and an electrifying performance of Dvorak's symphony

ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA — "Of Men and Music: Musical Challenges" Noam Sheriff, conductor and narrator; Peter Marek, string bassist; Ya'acov Ruben, Yossef Rubin, Shlomo Shabat and Anatoli Krupnik, hornists (Mass Andantino, Tel Aviv, June 4); Mozart: Symphony No. 1 in E Flat Major, K.16; Ditters von Dittersdorf: Concerto for Double-bass and Orchestra; Schumann: Concerto for F Major for four horns and orchestra; Mussorgsky: "Pictures at an Exhibition."

SHERIFF'S LAST "Of Men and Music" concert for this season convincingly connected the subject, musical challenges, to all the pieces presented. We empathized with the 3-year-old Mozart, facing the challenge of writing a symphony, with Dittersdorf trying to turn the chummy double-bass into a solo instrument, and so on up to the tremendous challenge Ravel must have felt in orchestrating Mussorgsky's "Pictures."

The Mozart symphony, especially the first and second movements, is an almost unbelievable achievement even for a genius. The fact that this symphony contains the same four note motif as Mozart's last and greatest symphony (No. 41, "Jupiter"), as explained by Sheriff, must have been to many of the listeners another exciting proof of the mystery-beyond-us called Mozart.

The "Pictures" also contained another challenge, that of performance. Sheriff met it with confidence.

The other two pieces were not as successful. Dittersdorf's concerto is a terrible bore, at the best a musical joke. The soloist, however, contributed to its failure. We all know the limitations of the double-bass in terms of tone and musical expression, but certain players do achieve much more than Mr. Marek did.

Schumann's *Koncertstück* is a beautiful piece, but the four horns created such a thick and heavy texture that only with great difficulty could one distinguish the various voices within the quartet and the preponderance of the quartet within the general texture.

ZIM CARGO VESSELS EXPECTED At Haifa and Ashdod Ports. Table listing ship names, dates, and destinations. Includes ZIM logo and company information.

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For antibiotics, electroplating

New factory in Ramat Hovav to produce rare chemical

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A modest new industrial structure in Ramat Hovav, 12 kilometers south of Beer Sheva, this afternoon becomes the fourth chemical plant in the world to produce the rare chemical anisic aldehyde.

Owner of the plant is Charles Bendheim, of New York, president of Philipp Brothers Chemicals Incorporated, an American company with six chemical factories in the U.S.

In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post* last week, Bendheim said: "Though my firm produces a wide line of chemicals, we never went in for anisic aldehyde, which is an intermediate chemical used in the manufacture of fragrances and antibiotics, and as an important additive for electroplating solutions."

"As far as I know, only three firms are producing anisic aldehyde at this time. One is in Britain and the other two in the States. With the new type of penicillin now being developed, we expect a widening market for this chemical. We project our first year's output at Ramat Hovav to reach \$3.5m. worth of anisic aldehyde, and we expect to sell 80 per cent of our output overseas."

Chemical producers are shy when describing their processes, and Bendheim would only say that anisic aldehyde is "a liquid and a petrochemical derivative which we shall react in a unique process at Ramat Hovav."

member of the board of Yeshiva University of New York and the International Board of directors of Shaare Zedek Hospital of Jerusalem. Like other chemical producers in Israel — including his neighbors at Ramat Hovav and Beer Sheva — Bendheim was offered a Sabbath work permit by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. But he doesn't intend using it, and his managers wonder why several other chemical producers and pesticide manufacturers find it necessary to operate seven days a week.

Bendheim is the father of seven children and grandfather of 20. He said: "Some of my sons and daughters were always studying in a yeshiva or religious girls' college here. Naturally I began spending more and more time in Israel, to be close to my children. So I purchased a flat in Jerusalem."

"In 1974 I became a little bored, so I purchased two chemical companies here, just for the fun of it. One was Folkman & Dr. Kofler, in Petah Tikva, manufacturers of pre-mixes for animal feed, vitamins and minerals. The other was Koflik Chemical Works, of Jerusalem, a synthesizer of vitamins for veterinary use."

"Two years after acquiring these firms 'just for the fun of it,' they were awarded the government's Outstanding Exporters Award, for increasing exports by 55 per cent during a 12-month period."

As for output value, it will reach \$8,600,000 by the end of this year, up from about \$3m. in 1978.

Bendheim, an Orthodox Jew, is a



KEEN EYES SCRUTINIZE the closed-circuit TV screen giving the latest share quotations of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. The sidewalk ticker-tape is installed on the outside of the Discount Bank branch on Jerusalem's Rehov Ben Yehuda. Swiss banks commonly use the outdoor screens, but they are relatively new here, although Bank Leumi has been using them for some time at its Tel Aviv main branch. Notice the after-hours automatic cash dispenser beside the TV screen. (Steve Nelson)

Egypt strives to reduce its 1978 trade deficit of \$2.6b.

CAIRO (AP). — Egypt's balance of payments deficit in 1978 amounted to \$2.6b. and action was being sought to enlarge exports and decrease imports without delay, the Minister of State for Economic Cooperation announced Saturday.

The outlook may look dim, but the bulk of imports was in the form of capital commodities, "a fact that accounts for our long-range optimism in economic rectitude," the minister, Gamal Nasser, told an American-Egyptian conference on trade held here.

Attending the four-day conference were representatives of 700 Egyptian export firms, along with experts

from the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Ford Foundation.

"Exports soon will play a crucial role in accelerating Egypt's economic development in the new era of peace (with Israel)," said Nasser. "New measures are underway to ease export restrictions and to open new markets for our exports."

During 1978, he said, Egypt's imports amounted to \$3.64b., compared with \$980m. worth of exports. He urged the conference to seek ways of diversifying Egyptian exports and exploring new markets in Western countries.

Britain's trade balance dips into red

LONDON (AP). — Britain's trade balance with the rest of the world dropped into the red in the first four months of this year, despite increased North Sea oil production, the government announced Friday.

The Trade Department said Britain had a visible trade deficit of £1,508b. (\$3,12b.) in the months January to April. That's an average deficit of £377m. (\$780m.) each month.

Even allowing for so-called "invisible" earnings from banking, insurance and tourism, the monthly trade deficit averaged out at £281m. (\$620m.), the Trade Department said.

This compares with a monthly trade surplus of £101m. (\$209m.) during the second half of last year.

World needs 4,000 new planes Paris Int'l Airshow is told

PARIS (Reuter). — Plane-makers at the Paris International Air Show said yesterday the world will need nearly 4,000 new airliners worth an estimated \$80b. over the next ten years.

About \$28b. are expected to be spent by airlines to replace ageing aircraft and \$52b. on additional aircraft to meet traffic growth, they said.

The American giant Boeing is expected to take the lion's share, one manufacturer said. But the European Airbus Consortium is advancing fast, he added.

"Competition is getting tougher every day, but there are big stakes ahead," said an American manufacturer.

Boeing and other U.S. manufacturers, which dominated the world market until recently, now face Western European competition from the Airbus Consortium, which is selling well and making major inroads, the manufacturers said.

Boeing, which now has 55 per cent of the market, hopes to increase its share to 60 per cent in the next decade, the manufacturers said.

The Seattle-based manufacturer's main rival today is not Lockheed or McDonnell-Douglas, but the European Airbus Consortium, grouping France's Aerospatiale Company, West Germany's Messerschmitt Bolow Blohm (MBB), British Aerospace and a number of other European plane constructors.

Sales of the European consortium's A-300 Airbus, a 250-300 seat plane, and its new smaller 200-seat A-310 version, have now exceeded \$50, including firm orders and options.

The Airbus has become Boeing's main rival and the European manufacturers expect to capture 15 to 20 per cent of the world market. Airbus chairman Bernard Lathiere told reporters the A-300 and the A-310 aircraft now ordered or to be ordered would remain in service well beyond the year 2000.

Fruit of peace comes expensive

TEL AVIV. — The symbol of peace, the olive branch, is in danger in Israel. Farmers claim that they can't sell their olives because of a drop in the duty of the imported fruit.

According to the farmers' warehouses are now stocked with 3,500 tons of green and black olives, about the amount Israel consumes in one year.

They further claim that while their operating costs have increased by 80 per cent, they have managed to raise the price of their olives by only 45 per cent.

The drop in tariffs now makes it worthwhile to import olives, the farmers complain. Imported olives here carry only a 18 per cent customs duty, while olives exported to the EEC carry a 22 per cent duty.

Desert Inn prepares for big Negev influx

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The Desert Inn, Beer Sheva's leading hotel, is preparing for the expected inundation of the Negev capital by foreign experts and work crews by appointing Peter Breuer as manager.

Breuer, who until now has been food and beverage manager of the Jerusalem Tadmor Hotel Training School, is due to take over the 140-room hotel on June 16, following the graduation of the school's latest crop of hotel workers.

At 26, he is probably the youngest

Biggest-ever financing issue Bank Hapoalim to issue IL1 billion rights issue

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN
Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Bank Hapoalim has just announced details of a new IL1b. financing issue. When completed it will mark the single largest flotation to be executed on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

The bank yesterday issued a prospectus giving details. The issue will consist of 370m. ordinary IL1 shares and of 68m. IL1 registered options.

In contrast to previous years, the offer is being made to shareholders by way of a rights issue. A total of 68.3m. units will be tendered for sale, with each unit consisting of five ordinary shares and one option. The price of the unit will be IL17.50, while the options are offered at par. Of the total issue, 38.8m. shares will be offered to employees of the bank at a price of IL2.20.

This Thursday, June 14, the currently traded shares will be traded ex-rights. The rights, in turn, will be traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange on July 4-5. The exercise of the rights may be made up to and including July 6.

The newly issued shares and options will be traded almost immediately after the conclusion of the flotation. The newly issued options will entitle the holder to convert them into ordinary shares by paying an additional sum of IL3.10.

In recent years Bank Hapoalim has exhibited the fastest growth rate of any commercial bank in the country. In 1978 the bank reported a profit of IL277.5m., which reflected a gain of nearly eight times the profits registered five years ago.

The balance sheet total has

multiplied no less than 114 times. In 1978 the growth of the balance sheet, as compared with 1977, was 74.4 per cent. It was the best growth rate of the Big Three commercial banks.

On the profit side in 1978 Bank Hapoalim recorded a gain of 88.6 per cent, compared with 54.1 per cent for Discount Bank and 22.3 per cent for Bank Leumi.

Over the past five years the average gain in net profits was 68.4 per cent.

Leaving growth statistics aside, investors are more interested in the past performance of Bank Hapoalim securities. In the past nine years the shares of Bank Hapoalim, each year, have outperformed either the rise in the Cost-of-Living Index or the rate of devaluation of the Israeli pound vis-à-vis the dollar.

The following table describes the yield realized from an investment in Bank Hapoalim shares.

For Israeli investors the important figure, of course, is the difference in the rise of shares compared with the annual rise in the Cost-of-Living Index. The difference between these two figures represents the true gain.

For overseas investors, whose original currency is dollars, the comparison should be based on the difference in the yield of the shares and the rate of devaluation. Thus in 1978 a dollar investment in the shares of Bank Hapoalim would have yielded nearly 28 per cent in terms of U.S. dollars.

A qualitative estimate of the new financing issue indicates that the existing shareholders will be rewarded with a handsome premium for the utilization of the rights. It appears that the issue will be a sellout under current market conditions.

Year of investment	Years held	Annual yield in %	Rise in index in %	Devaluation in %
31.12.69-31.12.78	9	+40.13	+29.20	20.74
31.12.70-31.12.78	8	+44.70	+31.69	23.00
31.12.71-31.12.78	7	+47.24	+34.54	27.99
31.12.72-31.12.78	6	+49.81	+37.66	32.78
31.12.73-31.12.78	5	+45.45	+41.23	35.99
31.12.74-31.12.78	4	+42.59	+37.72	33.55
31.12.75-31.12.78	3	+59.79	+42.81	39.02
31.12.76-31.12.78	2	+64.79	+45.27	47.35
31.12.77-31.12.78	1	+61.18	+48.10	23.50

Zim ups Mediterranean freight rates

By YAACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The shippers council and Zim have agreed on higher freight charges on Zim's Mediterranean lines to go into effect this Friday.

On the Israel-Cyprus, Greece and Italy lines, the freight charges on imports will go up by 7.5 per cent, and on exports by five per cent.

On the Israel-Spanish line, imports and exports will be increased by 9 per cent. The freight charges on the lines to Marseilles and Spanish ports, which were raised six months ago, will not be increased.

Council director Arifeh Meholal yesterday informed the Transport Minister that importers and exporters will have to pay the shipping companies IL30m. to cover half the losses the companies incurred during the winter season as a result of delays in Haifa and Ashdod ports.

The delays resulted mainly from strikes and sanctions by various groups of workers and from a shortage of handling equipment.

Meholal appealed to the minister to approve the necessary expansion of the two ports to ensure that they will not be congested next winter.

The council also called on the ministers concerned to reduce the prices charged for ships' fuel in Israel. The prices were well in excess of international rates and resulted in heavy fuel surcharges being imposed by the shipping companies. These surcharges were already costing importers and exporters IL500m. a year.

Navy changes mind on 100 km. limit for Israel's Sinai coast fishermen

By YAACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Israel Navy has rescinded its order binding the country's trawler fleet to observe a 100 km. limit off the Sinai coast, *The Post* learned yesterday.

The order was issued on May 25, when El-Arish was returned to the Egyptians. It aroused much anger among the fishermen, who considered the navy as being "more Catholic than the Pope" by forcing them to observe much more than the international 12-mile territorial waters limit.

Fishermen's union secretary Haim Katz told *The Post* last night that some of the 20 boats had already returned to the fishing grounds to try their luck at the greater depths of about 100 fathoms (180 metres) beyond the territorial limits.

They would be unable to catch any of the lucrative shrimps at that depth, he said. "But if the catches will just cover the cost of running the boats, it'll be better than keeping them idle throughout the summer. It costs over IL6,000 a day for each boat," he added.

Meanwhile, the Agriculture Ministry has promised the fishermen to tide them over the interim period, until the future of the fleet would be determined. In the expectation that the promise will be made good and in view of the navy's

rescinding of the 100 km. limit, the trawlermen have suspended their plans for sailing into the area as an "unarmed armada" to demonstrate for their claims.

NOTICE

In order to improve the electricity supply, the Israel Electric Corporation Ltd. is about to install a high tension electric post in block No. 44, parcel No. 3799 in the vicinity of Kibbutz Giv'at Brenner.

The corporation, despite its efforts, has not succeeded in locating some of the individuals listed in the Lands Registry office (Tabu) as the partial owners of the parcel.

Everyone with rights to the above parcel who has not received personal notification of the installation of the post, is requested to submit their objections within two weeks of the publication of this notice to the corporation office at the following address:

Israel Electric Corporation Ltd., Medor Rashuyot Ma'avar, P.O.B. 25, Tel Aviv.

Israel Lands Administration Southern District

Single Plot in Netivot

Because of inaccuracies in the notice published on Monday, June 4, 1978, we are hereby republishing the announcement.

The Israel Lands Administration offers for sale vacant plot no. 19 on a 545 sq. m. area for purposes of self construction. This is the remaining plot in the framework of the "Build Your Own House" programme in Netivot.

The plot is being offered to the general public from Tuesday, June 19, 1979 at 10 a.m. on a first come, first served basis. At the above hour, with the commencement of registration, a raffle will be conducted amongst all those present.

Further particulars are available at the Beer Sheva district office, Rehov Ben Zvi, above the Yachalon halls.

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The Mercantile Bank of Israel Limited

Notice to Shareholders

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Company for 1979 will be held at the Office of the Bank at 24 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel Aviv, Israel, on:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1979, AT 9.30 A.M.

AGENDA:

- To consider and receive the AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year 1978 and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon.
- To approve as final for the year 1978 the interim dividend of 25% paid on December 14, 1978.
- To elect Directors.
- To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
- To transact any other business that may be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Would you like to work for a record company?

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VOLUNTEERS Needed for Archaeological Excavation of a Byzantine Church at Dor (on coast north of Caesarea) June 17 - July 18

Contact: Dr. Claudine Dauphin, Tel. 02-285151. (mornings) 02-510214 (evenings)

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Construction begun on spacious 3 1/2 room flats on Rehov Negba *

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Stocks up, high demand for Hapoalim shares

TEL AVIV. — Record demand for Bank Hapoalim shares was set off yesterday by the bank's announcement of the date for its forthcoming rights issue. The existing Bank Hapoalim group of securities will be traded on Thursday without rights (see story on opposite page).

Stocks & bonds — the market report

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN Post Finance Reporter

to \$1. General Bank gained one, and Mizrahi continued to be actively traded, rising by two points. Mortgage bank issues continued to move to higher ground. Official announcement of the purchase of the government's shares in Tefahot by the Reichmann brothers of Toronto and by United Mizrahi Bank created sharp demand for the mortgage bank's securities. The ordinary registered and bearer shares rose by no less than 10 per cent each, the preferred (B) shares were 9.9 per cent higher, and registered preferred were "buyers only."

Basmeh (r) was down by 20 to 388. Yardenia II lost 18 while the ILS shares were 14 lower. Securitas lost 20 to 382. Zur (B) was down by 13 to 390. A mixed pattern developed in the real estate and land development group. ILDC recouped Thursday's loss and gained nine, to 224. Mehadrin gained 20 to 590, but Neot Aviv was down by a similar figure to 628. A contrasting pattern developed in the oil shares, which are still reacting to the prospects of a possible commercial discovery at Ashdod. Oil exploration of Paz finally traded and was up by 6.5 points to 155, in very heavy trading. Naphtha was hit by profit-taking and was down by 42 to 515. Lapidot (R) was "buyers only," as were its bearer shares. Industrials were mixed. Molet did not trade yesterday as the company announced 1978 financial results. Polgat announced an interim dividend in cash in the order of 10 per cent. Frutarom was ex-dividend but after its price was adjusted, it rose by six to 64. Investment shares also traded in a mixed pattern. Elgar was "buyers only," Paz Investment (R) was "sellers only," but the bearer shares were traded and fell by more than 7 per cent as a result of profit-taking.

Closing prices on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

Table with columns: Closing price, Volume, Change. Lists various stocks like O.H.B., I.D.B., L.D.B., etc.

Table with columns: Closing price, Volume, Change. Lists various stocks like Housing Mtg. b, Housing Mtg. 80% div. 78, etc.

Table with columns: Closing price, Volume, Change. Lists various stocks like L.L.D.C. opt. "B", L.L.D.C. 20% deb. 4, etc.

Representative bond prices

Table with columns: Price, Change. Lists various bonds like 4% Gov't development, 4% Gov't (80% Co-L), etc.

New York Stock Exchange

Table with columns: Closing price, Change. Lists various stocks like Allied Chemical, ASA, Amer. Int. Paper Mills, etc.

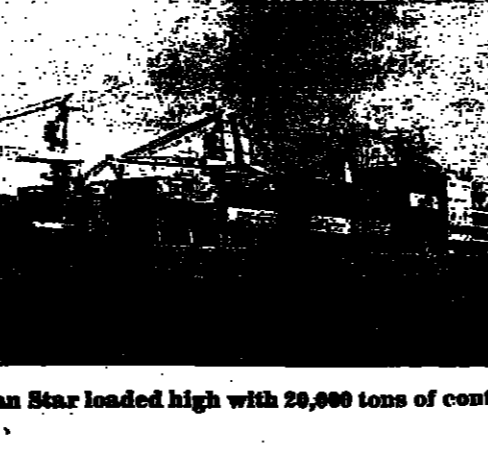
Bank of Israel representative foreign exchange rates — June 8

Table with columns: Rate, Bid, Ask. Lists various currencies like U.S. dollars, Sterling, DM, etc.

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Zim is ordering 18 new container ships, for a total cost of over \$200m., to expand and modernize its fleet. The big investment was made possible by the agreement reached after last year's protracted seamen's strike. Seamen's unions gave management freedom of action in commercial matters, which had made possible selling off 12 old and inefficient vessels.

Zim has big plans for fleet expansion



Zim freighter Abidjan Star loaded high with 29,000 tons of container and general cargo.

ships and from the use of the generous reserves the company had accumulated in the past. Total dry cargo carried by Zim had gone up by nine per cent, to 5.2m. tons, with another rise in the proportion of cargo carried between foreign ports, from 51 to 55 per cent of the total. Stoessel said that financially 1978 had been a year of consolidation, including the sale of old ships, \$30m. in capital raised from emissions in Israel, and the securing of long-term loans from international banks. This had improved the company's liquidity, its reserves for fleet expansion and its revolving capital situation. During the year the company had successfully converted its foreign currency liabilities to the dollar and decided to continue its higher than usual depreciation policy, he said. On the debt side, the local inflation was widening the gap between inland expenditures and overseas income.

Most active shares

Table with columns: Share, Price, Change. Lists various active shares like Hapoalim (r), Mehadrin, etc.

Russia's grain harvest expected to be 20% below last year's record

WASHINGTON (AP). — Based upon current indications, the Soviet Union's 1979 grain harvest may be around 190 million metric tons, 20 per cent less than last year's record output of 237.2 million metric tons, the U.S. Agriculture Department said Friday. The forecast, highly qualified because of weather uncertainties, was the first official estimate of harvest possibilities this year by the department's special Soviet grain task force. Officials said that the total grain crop "most likely" will range between 170 million and 210 million metric tons, well below Moscow's planned goal of 226.8 million this year. A department report in mid-May — not an official forecast — indicated the Soviet grain harvest could range between 188 million and 223 million metric tons. Harvest of 190 million metric tons, although down sharply from Moscow's goal and last year's huge harvest, still would be the sixth largest in history. "If conditions for balance of the growing season turn out to be quite favourable, the final total grain output could yet reach or exceed 210 million tons," the report said. "If, on the other hand, conditions should continue rather unfavourable, the output might even be below 170 million tons," which would make it the smallest since 1976, it said. A metric ton is about 2,205 pounds. Department experts, grain traders and farmers watch conditions in the Soviet Union closely for signs that might mean its import requirements will increase or decline.

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Table with columns: Currency, Rate. Lists various foreign currencies like U.S. dollars, Sterling, DM, etc.

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ZOO HOUSE ENGLISH DINNER CLUB. Tuesday, June 12, 1979, 8 p.m. Guest Speaker: Mrs. ANNETTE DULZIN. Topic: From Peace Treaty to Peace. Moderator: Mr. L. Sitkoff. Member, Z.O.A. Management Committee. Reservations at Z.O.A. House, 1 Daniel Frisch St., Tel Aviv, Tel. 03-258941

Schmidt pushes for nuclear energy. NEW YORK (AP). — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said Friday that an analysis of the world's economic and energy situation demonstrates that no source of energy can be neglected — including nuclear energy. "The problem for us is not whether we want to use nuclear energy or not. Our problem is how safe the use of nuclear energy can be made," he said in remarks prepared for a dinner at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, sponsored by the American Council on Germany. Schmidt said that the 1978 increase in oil prices by the OPEC countries had distorted the world's balance of payments and for a hefty boost in inflation. He warned that the OPEC countries would be "well-aided to ex-

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Shamir speaks out

KNESSET SPEAKER Yitzhak Shamir deserves a vote of thanks for saying in public what most acute observers of the Israeli scene have been aware of for some time: the quality of Israel's public life has been deteriorating dangerously and the frameworks of its political system are crumbling.

Shamir has been understandably reticent about intervening in his role as Knesset Speaker, in the hurly burly of political life.

But he made his critical comments to a "Ma'ariv" interviewer, appropriately, in the midst of last week's Herut convention, which he sat through unobtrusively in a back seat. That convention, in its lack of order and minimal decorum, not to mention civility, was a good example of what Shamir was referring to. The five days in Metzudat Ze'ev, named after the founder of Revisionism, Ze'ev Jabotinsky, were enough to drive any true Jabotinskyite who ever took his mentor's ideas of dignity and grace seriously, to despair.

Shamir explained that what he meant by the frameworks crumbling was that today's political parties were no longer parties in any meaningful sense of the word, and that the government was not a government.

He could have added that the Prime Minister was not functioning as a prime minister should. Or in cruder terms, there has been no one minding the store during the two years that Mr. Begin has been immersed over his head, and by choice, in the peace negotiations and the spectacular ceremonies that have accompanied them.

Neither Mr. Begin nor Herut are solely responsible for the deterioration of public life, which raises questions, as Mr. Shamir put it, as to our capacity to govern ourselves. But Mr. Begin and Herut, two years after coming to power, can no longer hide behind the excuse that two years is insufficient time to correct the "damage done by 29 years of Labour misrule."

The disheartening fact of the matter is that the present government has made not a dent in correcting any such "damage" but, to the contrary, has carried on where Labour, in its period of decline, left off.

The Prime Minister has not evinced interest in any matters outside the single issue of relations with the Arabs states and retention of the territories. This has been appropriately noted in another context by the Treasury's new advisor on economic planning, Prof. Assaf Razin, who reported on Begin's disinterest in the problems of inflation at a cabinet meeting he attended. The prime minister's intervention in yesterday's economic debate in the cabinet, is welcome, but comes a little late in the day. It is also hard to say whether Mr. Begin will persevere.

But the nature of Herut — and of the Likud — as a one-man operation, has made it politically impossible for Begin to appoint a number two man to take care of the home front, or for the party to impose such an appointment on an obdurate prime minister.

Some would say that his neglect is a sure-fire prescription for the electoral defeat of the Likud in the next elections. This is debatable. More important however is that continued neglect of the quality of public life and of the levels of domestic performance will spell catastrophe for Israel as a society and political system.

The reluctant Europeans

THE FIRST-TIME-EVER elections to a European parliament held this week-end, have evoked a somewhat lethargic response among the voters. There are two basic reasons. One is that the parliament is powerless. The other is that the European idea has not caught on.

These two shortcomings are inter-connected. What is the European community today? A committee on which twelve member-countries try to cooperate, mainly on economic matters. To the extent that a collective entity exists, it is not controlled by the parliament in Strasbourg, which exercises no more than advisory functions.

European unity possesses a framework, but no content as yet. It is possible that progress would have been more rapid had the community been confined to its six original founder-members, as De Gaulle desired. France and Germany, having overcome decades of intermittent wars between them, in particular have benefited from their proximity. The success for them of the Common Market is reminiscent of an older history dating back to the coronation of Charlemagne as Emperor of the West.

Britain was not included in the Carolingian Empire. Today its attitude is ambivalent. It considers Europeans foreigners. It does not want to be excluded from their club, but does not relish its membership either.

The newly-elected, multi-lingual parliamentarians must decide whether to go on being what the British — especially the British left — would prefer: a talking-shop for retired politicians. The alternative is to embrace the revolutionary principle that, in the course of time, they must replace the separate national parliaments as the sovereign law-making body for over 200 million Europeans.

This is the challenge. It involves a fundamental change in attitudes. The obstacle that holds up the integration of Europe is a latter-day parochialism. Isolationists both on the extreme left and the extreme right present themselves as the watch-dogs of local independence, declaring that "they" — in Brussels and Strasbourg — are jolly well not going to rule over "us" — the nationals of Britain, France, Italy and Germany.

It took time, ages ago, before Cornwall became part of Britain, Normandy part of France, Lombardy part of Italy and Bavaria and Prussia merged into a German state. Is the moment approaching when Britain, France, Germany and Italy merge into a united Europe? This is the subject that the new European parliament has to ventilate. Unless and until they can persuade the private citizens in all the 12 member-countries of the EEC that Europe today is "us" and not "them," European unity will not get off the ground.

Far from protecting "parasites," the Histadrut protects cheap-labour industry. This has led to a drop in real wages and a shortage of labour for export projects, argues POST Economic Editor MEIR MERHAV.

Meshel should use his clout

THE HISTADRUT, said Deputy Defence Minister Mordechai Zipori at last week's Herut convention, is the biggest Mafia in the world. All it does is protect parasites.

At about the same time, Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich, speaking before the manufacturers' convention, charged in more respectable tones that the Histadrut has been hamstringing his economic policies by supporting any and all wage demands, however damaging to the economy, and that it has virtually no control over the workers.

By contrast, the president of the Manufacturers' Association, Buma Shavit, told the same convention that his relations with the Histadrut are amicable, and that his discussions with Secretary-General Yeroham Meshel are conducted in an intelligent and matter-of-fact manner.

When the leader of the employers praises the leader of the trade unions, while the economic leadership of the country is hardly on speaking terms with the latter, something must be amiss. One would expect the opposite: the employers, whose interests conflict directly with those of labour, should be most at odds with the workers' representatives, whereas the government, which purports to represent the nation as a whole, should be fulfilling a mediating and conciliatory role.

But what at first appears paradoxical, even suspicious, really has two simple explanations.

First, the government is the country's biggest employer. It finds it increasingly painful, financially, economically and politically, to accede to the incessant wage demands which its inflationary policies provoke and never manage to satisfy.

Constantly groping for ad hoc solutions to self-created problems, the government's answer to the nominal wage increases is to generate ever more inflation. The result is that the budget remains an equation in which one factor is always missing: that the country's economic problems become ever more unresolvable; and that the government's electoral base begins to crumble rapidly. Hence the search for culprits.

This latter aspect leads to the second explanation for the government's animosity towards the Histadrut. For in reality the rabble-rousing slander that Zipori hurled at the Histadrut, as well as the more sedate complaints and accusations made by Ehrlich, have nothing to do with what the Histadrut does *qua* trade union.

THE OUTCRY is politically inspired, for the Histadrut is ruled by the Opposition and is its biggest — really its only — power base. With a motive force of this nature and support at the grass-roots level of the shop floor, the Histadrut possesses a potential political power that becomes ever more menacing to the ruling coalition as the latter's policies — in foreign affairs no less than in more immediately visible domestic matters — plod ahead to a dead end. Realizing that, Zipori and Ehrlich last week fired the opening shot in the next election campaign.

Against that, the amicable relations between the Histadrut and private employers are based not only on the latter's long-standing policy to steer clear of overt party-political conflict, but also on the

former's moderation with respect to wage demands.

That moderation is no doubt largely due to the fact that the Histadrut is also the country's second-biggest employer, with interests that do not diverge too widely from those of private business.

It is also obvious that private employers, with far-reaching monopolistic power and in a sellers' market, can almost painlessly meet Meshel's moderate demands by further jacking up their prices.

But the rock upon which the peace between Buma Shavit and Yeroham Meshel is built is more deeply embedded than that. In the first place, Meshel has always been more preoccupied with the level of employment than with the level of wages. In part, this almost traumatic fear of unemployment may be a personal idiosyncrasy, rooted in Meshel's own early experiences.

Objectively, however, this overriding concern with full employment is simply not true, no matter what Meshel says. Yeheskel Flomin, Arnon Gafny and others may have declared on various occasions, picking convenient dates for comparison.

According to the Bank of Israel report for 1978, real wages have remained unchanged, and in the public sector have fallen by 2 per cent. True, wages have fluctuated wildly from one quarter to the next, reflecting the constant see-saw between the inflationary erosion of nominal wages and their periodic compensatory increases.

The national accounts for 1978 just published show that hourly wages rose by a nominal 51.4 per cent, while consumption prices went up by 54.2 per cent. The fall in real hourly wages was therefore 2 per cent.

At the same time, the total wage bill in the business sector, as a proportion of its net national product, fell from 54.1 per cent in 1977 to 52.7 per cent in 1978 — this despite a 4.6 per cent increase in man-hours worked. While hourly wages in the business sector rose by a nominal 51.4 per cent, the net national product per man-hour went up by 80.3 per cent. Buma Shavit had good cause to tell his manufacturers that they must already have known from their profit and loss statements — that 1978 had been a good year for business. Profits were up, while wages were down, relatively and absolutely.

The national accounts also show that per capita private consumption went up by 3.7 per cent. The share of wages in the national income rose, in nominal terms, by 3.7 per cent — less than the increase in man-hours worked. In other words, workers as a class worked more and got less for it.

READERS' LETTERS

APPALLING SCENE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
 Sir, — Last Shabbat, while visiting a secular friend who lives on Shazarbi Street, which is in an ultra-Orthodox neighbourhood, I witnessed an extremely upsetting scene. About 200 heder boys, aged 11 or 12, were blocking the entrance to one of the houses. Several young children, also Orthodox but minus the earlocks and the black clothing, kept attempting to enter, only to have stones hurled at them, accompanied by insults and name-calling. The windows of their home had been shattered by rocks. Several ultra-Orthodox men were standing nearby, but did not make a move to stop the youngsters, or commit themselves even with a verbal command to stop.

At the end of the street, I met a woman in tears — the woman whose house was being blocked, whose children were crying. She told me that her youngest daughter was alone in the house and terribly frightened, and they wouldn't let her get through to calm her. She said that her family was Orthodox, though not Hassidic, and that they had done nothing to offend or provoke their neighbours. And yet they were being screamed at and tormented.

REPREENSIBLE LARCENY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
 Sir, — I have just returned from a visit to the municipal kindergartens on Rehov Shevet Hayamin in the Ramat Eshkol quarter of Jerusalem. Six hearing-impaired children are integrated in the two kindergartens classes there. Our staff of one special education teacher and a pedagogic assistant work in the third classroom with each hearing-impaired child. Over this past Shabbat, the three classrooms were broken into by vandals and thieves. Among the items stolen was a portable auditory trainer — a highly professional and specific piece of equipment designed to amplify

INCISIVE DISCRIMINATION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
 Sir, — A new trend in writing current history, which has been noticeable sporadically for a few years, has just arrived on our local scene. It has been brought over to us by the popular weekly "Newsweek". The new school, Twentieth Century Realism, has shown extraordinary insight into elusive motivations which direct historical processes little understood before.

In its May 14 issue, "Newsweek" makes a refreshing re-evaluation of current national policies in Israel, measured with the new analytical tool. In "The Israelis settle in," this reader found discrimination more incisive than ever possible before. Thus, the work on an arrow-straight highway to the heart of occupied Arab lands was feverish, and a few hours after its cessation, 60,000 Israelis demonstrated on it for more settlements on Arab land, some toting children and others carrying rifles. They angered the West Bank Arabs, who staged immediate counterdemonstrations. One of them, a peaceful rally at Bir Zeit, so incensed nearby Israeli settlers that one of them shot and wounded a 20-year-old Arab student in the chest — whereupon the Israeli military governor closed schools of higher education in the Arab towns "in order to keep things quiet." Evidently, stoning cars at Bir Zeit, smashing their windshields and endangering lives were quite disconnected from the peaceful rally.

Jews, one learns, level large tracts of land for suburbs east of Jerusalem, their army seizes land without observing the costly and complicated formalities of expropriation process, and cleverly slip in settlements under the guise of "archaeological camps," even during the three months' settlement "freeze" that Prime Minister Menahem Begin conceded to President Carter last fall. Some more militant settlers from among the

speech so that the hearing-impaired child can hear it, learn it, and speak. I am sure that those who took that item saw only the microphone and head-sets and thought they could be useful to them. Unfortunately, this is not the first time that such equipment has been stolen, depriving our children of an opportunity to learn. I would like to suggest those who are responsible for punishing offenders, that they require volunteer work in our agency with deaf children as part of the rehabilitation programme.

SYLVIA A. FINER
 Director, Micha-Jerusalem
 Jerusalem.

General Federation of Labour in Israel
THE NATIONAL UNION OF PHYSIOTHERAPISTS IN ISRAEL
 The 28th Annual Meeting of the National Union of Physiotherapists will take place in the Assembly Hall of Kibbutz Shefayim on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 12 & 13, 1979. The subject of the Meeting is "THE CHILD," in connection with the International Year of the Child.
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Dry Bones



Parasites, as Mr. Zipori says.

If their consumption rose by as much as their share in the national income, then the 50 per cent of the population who are wage earners accounted for less than half the 8 per cent by which total private consumption increased. Some wage earners are managers and owners who draw six-figure salaries, and some self-employed have proletarian incomes. But the mass of wage earners may, on average, have increased their per capita consumption by 1-2 per cent, while the affluent 20 per cent consumed perhaps 20 per cent more per head.

SO MUCH for the damage that Meshel has done to the economy, and what Ehrlich has done to income distribution. But it may be interesting to look also at an orphaned table, on page 77 of the Bank of Israel's annual report, which stands in splendid isolation, without textual explanation or analysis.

The table shows that since 1970, wages per unit of output in Israeli exports have fallen steadily from an index of 100 to an index of 73. In eight industrial countries, the corresponding decline has been 3 per cent, and the drop has not been steady; there have also been rises. Earlier studies by the Productivity Institute and the Ministry of Industry's planning department have also shown that Israeli industry not only pays its workers less because industry is less productive, but that it also pays a lesser share per unit revenue than other industrial countries.

We have a cheap labour industry. That is perhaps why there is a shortage of labour for export industries. And whether he knows it or not, Meshel connives at keeping it that way. His moderation helps our industrialists to stay holed up in their outdated, inefficient, protected and padded structure. There are exceptions, to be sure. They merely prove the rule.

Far from being as militant as he is depicted, Meshel has not so far used his clout. All he did was to bargain keep real wages from falling, and has presented no demands that go beyond that. That moderation is to the detriment not only of the workers, but of the long-term health of the economy.

There is obviously a political aspect to this that Meshel and his party may do well to ponder. While the ruling coalition is already smelting an election campaign in the air, the opposition is still hibernating. And there is no sign that it is aware that the true national interest coincides with what it should stand for in terms of its electoral interests: for preventing, through higher wages, the depopulation of the country; for forcing it, through the same higher wages, into a modern, high-efficiency pattern of development; for braking excessive consumption, not by depressing wages, but through stiff taxes on the affluent; and for maintaining growth through public-sector investments if private investment flags.

If Meshel goes on being "responsible," not to the real long-term interests of the economy, but to the business, with its narrow horizon, imagines them to be, the workers will have no cause to turn their backs on David Levy, who is a fig-leaf for Ehrlich, who in turn must be kept in his job to prevent Begin's coalition from coming apart at the seams.

MOSHE Z. PRIVES
 Rehovot.

AND WHAT ABOUT HEBREW?

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
 Sir, — It was a nice gesture on your part to print a personal welcome to President Sadat in your issue of May 27. But you forgot that The Jerusalem Post appears in Jerusalem and the official language is first Hebrew. Why wasn't a welcome in Hebrew the top headline? Why did English come first, followed by Arabic, with Hebrew a sign of Hebrew? You should have printed Hebrew on top, Arabic second and English last.

GAVRIEL GIFRONI
 Tel Aviv.

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